REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

8,036.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1874.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

...ubscription to the *Bombay Gazette* ...future be as follow :—

SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
...	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
...y	25	Half-yearly	31
...rly	13	Quarterly	16
...thly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second do.	„ 2	8
Third do.	„ 2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0	2½ As.

...line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ... 2½ „ „
In the Native ... ion, double the above.

Advertis... which are to be inserted for a considerable ...d special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.,

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1	0
Each succeeding lines	„ 0	8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our recent ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—RUPEES 2.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mail, Passengers, and Cargo, every week.

The Steam-ship "ASSYRIA," 1,494 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander C. C. D. HUTCHESON, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 7th November 1874, at 4 P.M.

Leaves BOMBAY	November 1874.	Leaves Tuticorin	November 1874.
„ Ratnagherry	8	„ Colombo	15
„ Vingoria	8	„ Galle	17
„ Goa	9	„ Nengapatam	20
„ Carwar	9	„ Madras	22
„ Mangalore	10	„ Coconada	24
„ Cannanore	11	„ Vizagapatam	26
„ Tellicherry	11	„ Bimlipatam	25
„ Calicut	12	„ Calingapatam	26
„ Beypore	12	„ Gopaulpore	26
„ Cochin	13	„ False Point	27
„ Alleppy	13	Arrives at CALCUTTA	29

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle, with a Monogram Maritime Company's Steamer, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Amboyna, Banjoe and Macassar Islands, to be forwarded by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Company.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchangeable Cargo and Passengers at Bussreh, to and from Steamers of the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, LUREEAH, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGAH, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and ...BARREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. CALCUTTA, 883 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. MELVILLE, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 6th November, 1874, at 4 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	November 1874.	Leave BUSREH	November 1874.
„ Kurrachee	6	„ Mahomerah	25
„ Guadur	11	„ Fao	25
„ Muscat	13	„ Bushire	27
„ Bunder Abbas	15		December
„ Linga	17	„ Linga	2
„ Bushire	19	„ Bunder Abbas	4
„ Fao	21	„ Muscat	6
„ Mahomerah	21	„ Guadur	8
Arrive BUSREH	22	„ Kurrachee	11
		Arrive BOMBAY	16

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. CALCUTTA, 883 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. MELVILLE, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 6th November 1874, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. PENANG, 699 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. AYERS, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 9th November 1874, at 2 P.M., calling at Verawul, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,099 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. HENDERSON, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 13th November 1874, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR COAST.

THE well-known and Fast Sailing New Steamer PHLOX, Commander W. PEAD, will leave on SATURDAY, the 7th inst., at 5 P.M., for undernoted Ports :—Hurry, Ratnaghiri, Jaytapore, Malwan, Vingorla, and Goa Panjim.

For Passage or Freight apply to the Undersigned, at his Office, Bazar Gate Street, No. 29, in the house of ROWJEE POOPCHUND DARBAR, opposite to Manickchund Lakhmeechund, and also at his other Office at Burdan Ghullies, out of Fort.

RAMDASS KHAIPAR.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

STEAM FERRIES (under Contract with Government).—STEAM FERRY BOATS ply daily across the Harbour, calling at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to	Ouvra.	Hog Island	Colaba.	Return or Kumara.	Dhurumtur.	Thall.	Alibag.	Revdunda.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1st Class	2 0	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0	2 8	3 0	4 0
2nd Class	1 4	1 4	2 0	1 4	2 0	1 12	2 0	2 8
3rd Class	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 8
Horses	3 0	4 0	4 0	3 0	5 0	2 8	3 0	5 0
Carriages	3 0	5 0	5 0	3 0	5 0	4 0	5 0	5 0
Bullocks	2 0	3 0	3 0	2 0	4 0	1 8	2 0	4 0
Dogs	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 3	0 4	0 2	0 3	0 4

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs., one anna.

The Ouiva Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 8-30 A.M. daily, and returning leaves Ouiva at 11 A.M.

The Dhurumtur Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 8-30 A.M. daily, and returning leaves Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Alibag Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 2 P.M. daily, and returning leaves Revdunda at 5 A.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerks previous to their proceeding on Board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street.

SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies every alternate day between SURAT and GOGO and reverse, Sundays excepted.

	Fares.		Fares.
1st Class	Rs. 5 0	Horses	Rs. 4 0
2nd „	„ 3 0	Carriages	„ 4 0
3rd „	„ 1 8	Dogs	„ 0 6

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, and under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs., one anna.

The Steamer leaves Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY.

The Steamer leaves Surat every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

The Steamer leaving Surat on SATURDAY proceeds to Bhownugger, and leaves that port for Surat on MONDAY morning.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents :—

Mr. HOOSEIN MAHOMED, Gogo.
„ JEYED COOTBOODEEN, Surat.
Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s.s. TIMOR are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No Claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd November 1874.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers will be despatched with H. M.'s Mails as follows :—

S.S. TRAVANCORE, 1,900 Tons, November 9th, to South'pton
S.S. HINDOSTAN, 3,113 „ „ 16th.
S.S. CATHAY, 2,982 „ „ 23rd to Southampton.
S.S. GOLCONDA, 1,969 „ „ 30th.

Passengers to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton are only booked once a fortnight, and the Steamers proceed direct via the Canal.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but continue to proceed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

Cargo can be shipped to the following places in addition to the usual Ports of call, Viz. :—" Messina, Naples, Leghhorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Marseilles, Havre, London, Liverpool and New York."

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd November 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 17th Nov. 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. THIBET, (2,333 tons and 400 H. P.,) Captain C. H. EASTLEY, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 14th Nov. 1874.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd November 1874.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE EARLY IN DECEMBER.

THE new steamer SOUTH TYNE, 1,519 Tons, classed 100 A 1 at Lloyds, built specially for the East India Trade, with Cabins on deck, having accommodation for twenty Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Liverpool ... Rs. 500
To Suez ... „ 300
To Malta ... „ 400

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board. For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 14th October 1874.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer CALIPSO, 2,000 Tons, will be despatched from CARWAR for TRIESTE, on or about the 10th November to be followed by the Extra Steamer DIDO, 1,200 Tons, to leave Bombay on the 20th November.

These Steamers have only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To	Cabin.	Deck with Food
To Trieste	...	£10
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£38	£17-7

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, opposite the Custom House, 14th Oct. 1874.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY, on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS, RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	.....	£15	.....	£4	
Suez	38	.....	22	.....	8	
Port Said	38	.....	24	.....	9	
Alexandria	40	.....	25	.....	9-10	
Messina	50	.....	34	.....	14	
Naples	50	.....	34	.....	14	
Leghorn	50	.....	34	.....	14	
Genoa	50	.....	34	.....	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	.....	35	.....	14-10	

Including Wines. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

"INDIA," to sail on TUESDAY, 1st December 1874.
"PERSIA," to sail on FRIDAY, 1st January 1875.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Auction Room, the following Goods :—

3 Bales 6 lbs. Country made Grey T. Cloth
2 Cases Table and Dandy Brushes
1 Case Assorted Glass Files
2 Cases English made Tawls
1 Case Roast Jack and Iron.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 6th November 1874.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. BENNET and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c., the property of a gentleman proceeding to Europe.

Few articles of furniture, &c., such as glass, porcelain and plated ware, blackwood dining table, camp table, sideboard, chairs, couches, dressing and washing tables, dressing glass cupboards, bathing tubs, cooking pots, &c., &c.

1 Single-barrelled Rifle by Case by "Martin Henry."

AT 1 P.M.

The property of the Hon'ble F. S. Chapman, a dark brown galloway.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, handsome pier glasses, with console tables, splendid 6, 8, 10 and 12 light chandeliers and argand lamps, wall gerandoles, rich carpets, valuable clocks, rich vases, and table ornaments, first-class musical boxes, a full size slate billiard table, full toned grand square piano, best plated rich crockery and glass ware, &c., at Byculla, near the Jewish Synagogue.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of a Parsee Gentleman. The same comprises rich cut glassware, dinner, dessert and tea services, plated Ewers, cruets, entrée dishes, covers, centre pieces, ice pitchers, waiters, tea tray, cruet, pickle and egg frames, tea set, tea pot, butter pot, set of spoons and forks, dessert knives and forks, single, double, and treble branches table candlesticks, double-barrelled rifles, &c., handsome English mahogany, gilt, and carved blackwood furniture, such as telescopic dining table, set of camp table, sideboard, dumb waiters, whatnots, dining room chairs, hair backed sofas, Tuckoo's table argaand lamps, kerosine lamps, round, oblong, pier, writing and card table, conversation couches, easy and drawing room chairs, handsome pier glasses with console tables, handsome 3, 4, 6, 8, 12 single and double light hanging argaand lamps and chandeliers, first-rate full size slate billiard and bagatelle tables. A magnificent self-acting hand organ, mahogany square piano by Collard and Collard, chiffoniers, teapoys, ottoman, partition screens, rich carpets, pictures, flower vases, musical boxes, clocks figures, stationery cases, lace ornaments, garden benches, iron bedstead, camp cots, child's do., dressing and washing tables, dressing and cheval glasses, clothes presses, glass door cupboards, trunks, child's carriages, dispensa articles, &c. &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 English-built Landau, by McNaught and Smith.
1 Do. Clarence, by W. Cole.
1 Do. Buggy, by Thorn.
1 Handsome Dog Cart.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome English Mahogany and richly Carved Blackwood Furniture, best plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, a first-class Piano, handsome Carriages, Horses, Plants, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, carriages, horses, &c., the property of A. E. Ashley, Esq.

Full particulars and the date of sale will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, Glass, and Porcelain ware, &c., at Malabar Hill.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, &c., the property of T. B. FERGUSON, Esq.

Full particulars and the date of sale will be given hereafter

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., at Government Gate Road, Parell, opposite Lowjee Castle.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, &c., the property of James Soden, Esq.

Full particulars, and the date of sale will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a handsome English-built Brougham, a fast-trotting Australian Horse, &c., at No. 146, Middle Colaba.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Brougham, Horse, &c., the property of D. B. Coppel, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable & handsome household furniture, plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, Carriage, Horse, &c., at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, Plate, Glass, and Porcelainware, Piano, Carriage and Horse, &c, the property of a Gentleman changing his residence.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 6th November 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SASSOON BUNDER, COLABA,

NOW Open for the Import and Export of Cotton and Wool.

LANDING OR SHIPPING CHARGE. HALF ANNA PER BALE.

BOMBAY SCRATCH REGATTA, to be HELD on SATURDAY, 14th November. Subscriptions received by Messrs. WHEATLEY MADDEN and Co., any of the Committee or at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FRESH ARAB HORSES FOR SALE, consisting of CHARGERS, HUNTERS, &c., &c., considered to be good HORSES, at JAMASJEE COWASJEE'S STABLES, No. 121, Bhendy Bazaar.

Bombay, 5th November 1874.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—The QUARTERLY MEETING and the SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Municipal Corporation, already advertised in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 26th October last, will be held in the Municipal Offices TO-DAY at 2-30 and 3 P.M., respectively.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation.

Bombay, 6th November 1874.

WANTED, a native HEAD GARDENER for the VICTORIA GARDENS, Bombay.

Applications with testimonials to be addressed to the Undersigned.

W. G. PEDDER,
Municipal Commissioner of Bombay.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay 5th November 1874.

TO VIOLINISTS.

A FEW first class VIOLINS, amongst them copies of MAGINI, STRADIUARIUS, GUARNERIUS, STAINER, LUTHER, AMATI, VUILLAUME, and CASPADA-SOLA, they have been carefully selected by an experienced Musician, and are on view for one month only at MESSRS. SOUNDY & Co.'s, if they are not disposed of in that time, they will be sent to Australia. AMATEUR VIOLINISTS and others wanting a first class instrument will do well to inspect these.

A talented Violinist is in attendance to try the instruments.

A few spare VIOLIN bows by DODDS. VUILLAUME, and DRAGONETTI, and an old and valuable VIOLINCELLO.

D. S. KEMP & CO., WHOLESALE CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

(PRIZE MEDAL, 1873.)

Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MEDICINE CHESTS.

"All Englishmen travel with Medicine Chests."—*[Lt. How'ble B. Disraeli.]*

A LARGE ASSORTMENT KEPT READY FILLED FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF TRAVELLERS AND OTHERS.

"Models of compactness."—*Indian Statesman.*

"Must be both popular and really valuable."—*Englishman.*

D. S. KEMP & CO., SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

CHRYSAROBINE.

(TRADE MARK.)

IS an unfailing remedy for the disease noticed in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 1st September as so prevalent just now in Bombay and known under the various names of "*Dhobie Itch*," "*Malabar Itch*," "*Indian Ringworm*," "*Dudher*," "*Gatekharraja*," "*Dharaj*."

Per Phial, 8 Annas.

SOLUTION OF CHRYSAROBINE.

A convenient form for the above, less liable to irritate and more cleanly in use.

Per Phial, Re. 1.

D. S. KEMP & CO., SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

Is now firmly rooted in public favour, having supplied A GREAT WANT in Indian Toilet economy, namely, something that would enable the hair to retain its natural softness and gloss equally in an arid and in a moist atmosphere; that would exert a cooling and a stimulating action on the scalp, but without irritating like Cantharides or causing a sebaceous or scurfy accumulation like Oil. The "Douche" not only fulfils these requisites but imparts beauty and softness to hair which has never naturally possessed these qualities, and restores pristine vigour in cases of growth enfeebled even to baldness.

It need only be added that the "Douche" is a delicious toilet extract of almost fairy fragrance.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO., SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA, similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Travellers' Guide*.

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a Handsome Roomy English-built LANDAU. Suitable for a Family. Cheap. Address "P.," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

A respectable WIDOW, lately returned from England, wishes re-ENGAGEMENT as a NURSE to take 2 or 3 children, or as Lady's COMPANION. Has good Testimonials. Apply *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES per s.s. ENNERDALE.—The s.s. ENNERDALE, Captain TH MAS, having arrived from Liverpool, under General Average, occasioned by stranding in the Red Sea, and Jettison of part of the Cargo, Consignees are requested to sign the Average Bond, and to pay a Deposit of Two per cent. on the value of their Goods on account of General Average expenses to the Undersigned who thereupon will grant Delivery Orders on the presentation of B ls of Lading.

Consignees are further requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their respective Goods. No Claims will be entertained after the Steamer's departure.

McCULLOCH, BROWNE & Co.,
Agents for Captain.

ABERDEEN POLISHED GRANITE for MONUMENTS, in Red and Blue, from £5-0 0, free on board ship for any part of India. Inscriptions accurate and beautiful. Plans and prices free from JOHN W. LEGGE, Aberdeen, Scotland.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

Is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional. Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s 6d each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE,
APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

EXPORT AGENTS.

Burgoyne, Burbidges and Co., Coleman Street, London.
Newbury and Sons, 37 Newgate Street, London.
Barclay and Sons, 95 Farringdon Street, London.
Sanger and Sons, Oxford Street, London.
And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.
Smith, Stanistreet and Co.; Bathgate and Co., Calcutta.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
Treacher and Co.; Bolton and Co.

AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.
Barrie and Co; De Beaux and Co; Scott, Macurine and Co.

AGENT FOR RANGOON.
The Rangoon Medical Hall.

SHACKLETON & Co., EXPORT PROVISION MERCHANTS, 45, BOTOLPH LANE, AND 2, GROCER'S HALL COURT, LONDON.

REAL YORK HAMS.
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.
BERKLEY, CHEDDAR, PINE, STILTON, and MEDA CHEESES, &c., &c.
Orders must be accompanied by remittances, or references to first-rate London Houses.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CHESS CLUB.—There will be an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS, at the Club Rooms, on FRIDAY, the 6th November, at 5 P.M. Members are particularly requested to attend.

By Order of the Committee,
CHAS. H. R. FORBES,
Honorary Secretary.

30th October 1874.

THE NORTH WESTERN HOTEL, LATE GREAT EASTERN BRANCH HOTEL, ALLAHABAD.—Is a FIRST CLASS ESTABLISHMENT, situated *within three minutes walk of the Railway Station* and *close to all the Public Offices, High Court*, &c., &c.

Every Care and attention is paid to the comfort and convenience of visitors.

The Table d'Hote is most carefully superintended, and the Wines, Beer, and Spirits are of the best and purest description.

WALTER NEWTON, Proprietor.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

The Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company, and are prepared to issue Policies upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandize, Shipping, &c.

GADDUM & Co., Agents in Bombay.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the New Berar Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Rampart Row, Treacher's Building, on FRIDAY, the 13th November, at 3 P.M., for the following business :—

1st—To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts up to the 30th September 1874.
2nd—To declare a Dividend.
3rd—To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4th—To appoint Auditors, and fix their remuneration.
5th—To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 5th to the 17th November, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
GADDUM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 3rd November 1874.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at 3-45 P.M., on FRIDAY, the 13th day of November, 1874, when it is intended to transact the following business, namely, to pass a Resolution for increasing the Capital of the Company by the issue of 250 New Shares of the nominal value of Rs. 200 each, and that the Sanction of the Company as aforesaid be given to the Directors for increasing such Capital accordingly. That holders of Original Shares shall be entitled to have one New Share for every four Original Shares held by them respectively (such New Share to be issued at par), provided such Original shareholder shall accept and take up the same Shares within the time, and in the manner to be prescribed by the said Directors. That the Directors shall be authorised to allot any New Shares not so accepted, and taken up as aforesaid, as and to whom they may in their discretion think fit, but so, nevertheless, that the same shall not be issued at a value below par, nor be offered for sale in the market. That a formal agreement between the Company and the Secretaries and Treasurers for a term of years should be made, and the Directors authorized to enter into the same on behalf of the Company.

The said Meeting will also be held for the purpose of considering and passing the following Special Resolution, namely, that Article 41 of the Company's Articles of Association be cancelled, and, in lieu thereof, the following be inserted :—

"Article 41. That any Shareholder not disqualified by rule, as hereafter provided, shall, for and in respect of every Share held by him, be entitled to give one vote on all questions, which may be submitted to any General or Extraordinary General Meeting."

By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM & Co,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 3rd November 1874.

HIGH COURT.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 470 OF 1874.

MUNCHERJEE COWASJEE DAWER and DORABJEE COWASJEE DAWER ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

METHEEBAI, widow of CAWASJEE NANABHOY DAWER, deceased ..... Defendant.

Pursuant to an Order of Court made in this Suit on the 13th instant, Mr. JAMES FLYN, Auctioneer, will on Saturday, the 14th day of November next, at 3 o'clock P.M., sell all that piece or parcel of land belonging to the Estate of the late COWASJEE NANABHOY DAWER, deceased, (held under a lease for 99 years, renewable for a further term of 99 years, subject to a monthly rent of Rupees 200), situate in Mahaluxmee Road, in the Island of Bombay, near the Mill of the Alliance Spinning and Weaving Company, together with the Mill and Premises known as the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company's Mill, and the Fixtures, Stock-in-trade, Plant and Machinery belonging thereto.

N.B.—By the said Order the Receiver is at liberty to accept any private offer for the purchase of the above property, subject to the approval of the Judge in Chambers, and for this purpose Sealed Tenders should be sent in to him, at his Office, in the Court House, on or before the 12th November next. If any such offer be accepted, the purchaser will be forthwith required to pay to the Receiver 25 per cent. on the amount of the purchase money, and to sign an agreement for the completion of the sale.

The Inventory of the Fixtures, Stock-in-trade, Plant and Machinery, as well as the Mill itself, may be inspected on the premises, and any further particulars can be obtained, and the Conditions of Sale be seen either there or at the Office of the Undersigned in Rampart Row.

FLETCHER & SMITH,
Solicitors for the Receivers.

Bombay, 29th October 1874.

THE UNITED SERVICES.

PROPRIETARY COLLEGE (LIMITED).

WESTWARD HO, N. DEVON.

PATRONS

His Grace the Duke of Northumberland.
His Grace the Duke of Wellington, K.G.
The Most Hon. the Marquis of Tweedale, K.T., G.C.B.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Lauderdale, G.C.C.
The Right Hon. Lord Strathnairn, G.C.B., C.S.I.
The Right Hon. Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., and many other distinguished Officers of both branches of the Service.

CHAIRMAN OF COUNCIL :

Major-General Sir H. C. B. Daubeney, K.C.B.

HEAD MASTER :

Cornell Price, M.A., B.C.L., Master of the Modern Side, Haileybury College.

SECOND MASTER :

F. W. Haslam, B.A. (1st Class Classical Tripos, 71).

THIS Institution is intended as a Public School on the model of Marlborough, Wellington, Haileybury, Rossall, Radley, &c., and as at most of the above the value of Clergy enjoy certain advantages, so at Westward Ho the primary aim will be to provide sons of Officers who are or have been in Her Majesty's Service, with a public school education at a lower cost than can now be obtained by them elsewhere. The buildings are at an elevation of about 80 feet above sea level, fronting 1,000 acres of common-land, and commanding the whole of Bideford Bay.

The Instruction will in the main follow the usual curriculum, but great attention will be paid to modern subjects, and Mathematics, English, French, German and Physical Science will enter largely and fundamentally into the scheme of work.

Arrangements can be made for boarding at reasonable rates pupils who cannot leave during the vacations.

The terms (inclusive) are not to exceed—

For Boarders, Sons of Officers, nominated, 60 Guineas per annum.
Do. do. unnominated, 70 „
Do. do. Civilians &c., 80 „
Do. Day Scholars, nominated, 16 „
Do. do. unnominated, 18 „
Do. do. Civilians, 20 „

The School opens September 10.

Donations for the furtherance of the objects of this Institution will be gladly received by COLONEL GLOAG, R.A., Madras, or COLONEL G. ASHBURNER, Poona, Honorary Secretary, who have kindly volunteered to supply any information concerning the scheme.

AMERICAN DRILLS, OIL, ROSIN, LUMBER, LOBSTERS, AND GLASS WARE.

200 Bales Pepperell Drills.
10,000 Cases Kerosine Oil.
1,000 Barrels Rosin.
1,416 Pieces 1-inch Pine Boards.
73 Cases Canned Lobsters.
74 Packages Lamps and Appliances.

FOR SALE, on arrival of ship DANIEL DRAPER from Boston. Apply at TUDOR Co.'s Ice House, Bombay.

J. NEUBERG, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF B

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 5TH NOVEMBER, 1874.

THE Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed steady, sales 15,000 bales, of which 4,000 were Surats, but prices as quoted showed no alteration.

This morning's market opened quiet but unchanged, probable sales 12,000 bales, imports 18,000. The day's receipts at the American ports were 22,000 bales, exports to Great Britain 9,000. In New York Mid Uplands is still quoted at 14¼ cents but "futures" are given at ¼ per lb. lower.

Coffee yesterday was dull, and unaltered in value. Ceylon Cocoanut Oil had declined 5s. while Cochin was 5s. per ton higher. Calcutta Linseed was quoted 6d. per cwt. lower.

The Government bills on India were allotted in London yesterday at an average of 1s. 10⅛d. per rupee; £442,000 going to Calcutta, and £58,000 to Bombay.

CONSOLS this Morning were still quoted at 93¼; French Rentes had advanced to 99½; Bar silver had declined to 57¾ per oz.:—

STERLING EXCHANGE, owing to the enhanced rate at which the Council drafts have been allotted, has advanced quite a half per cent., and although there are almost no private bills offering, the Banks seem disposed to hold firmly for the advance. It is to be presumed that the buyers of council drafts have some good reason for pushing up rates as they have done, but so far as can be seen, there is nothing on this side to justify it, the money market both here and in Calcutta being exceptionally easy and likely to continue so for at least two months to come. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 10¼d.	per rupee.
Ditto 6 months' sight	1s. 10 21/32d.	„
Credits ditto	1s. 10¾d.	„
Documents ditto	1s. 10¼d. to 13/16	„

On Calcutta, there has been nothing done, and in this as in GOVERNMENT PAPER, there is no alteration to notice.

THE SHARE market is steady although with only a moderate business doing. Spinning shares are firm and in some instances slightly higher; Bank of Bombays second issue are also tending upwards.

COTTON is quiet at unaltered prices. Little or nothing has been done in old crop, but in new Machine Ginned Broach further purchases have been made at Rs. 205 per candy full-pressed, March delivery.

Arrivals are increasing, the quantity received during the past five days, being 3,804 bales, the bulk of which consists of old Cutch, Bhownugur and Dhollera.

FREIGHTS are steady but unaltered, £2-5, being still the rate for ready steamers, and £2-10 to £2-12-6 forward.

IN PIECE GOODS there is next to nothing doing; and as the Dewallee, with the natives, begins to-morrow, we cannot expect to see any change now until after the holidays.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct. Agra Bank	91
22,000	1,000	all	12 p.ct. Bank of Bengal	1,420
1,000	500	all	12p.ct. Do of Bombay New	745
10,000	500	375	12p.ct. Do 2nd Res. Issue	625
5,25	1,000	all	8 p.ct. Do of Madras	1,200nom
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct. Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	370
40,000	281	all	12 p.ct. Hong. & Shanghai Bank	400 nl
10,000	200	all	5 p.ct. Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
1,000	250	12½	5 p.ct. National Bank of India	116xd
40,000	25	21/12	do Oriental Bank	515

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	100p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,750
200	2,000	1,100	50 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	760
100	500	all	18p.ct.	Albert Ginning Co	610
250	3,000	150	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	1,010
250	1,000	200:00	...	Alfred Mills Co	1,100
150	12,000	11,000	100p.c.	Apollo Press Co	4,000
10	500	all	..	Berar Company (New)	575
200	2,000	all	200p.c.	Bombay Press Co	1,200
200	500	all	50 p.c.	Do New	475
350	1,000	1,000	85 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	350
100	1,500	..	175p.c.	Carwar Company	700
500	1,000	all	700p.c.	Colaba Press Co	4,500xd.
350	2,000	all	250p.c.	East India Press Co	2,000
150	8,500	all	Rs. 225	Fort Press Co	4,300
300	2,000	2,000	75 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	2,000
300	500	all	100 p.c.	French Press Co	425
200	5,000	1,400	75 p.c.	Imperial Press Co	450
2,000	400	35	60 p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	480
600	2,000	5000	...	Nicol Press Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800
120	2,500	750	130 p.c.	Princeof Wales Press	1,500
2,000	1,000	all	200 p.c.	Sassoon's Press Co	1,000
400	85	75	45 p.c.	Scinde Press Co	575
100	1,000	750	Rs. 75	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	980
120	1,500	1,250	Rs. 85	Victoria Press, Madras	750
150	85	all	12 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co	1,000
450	1,000	all	100p.c.	Vo'tan's United Press Co.	980

* Per share for the half year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20	218·30	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock
.....	£20	19·12·5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares
.....	£20	43·15·5	do.	Ditto
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.
.....	£18	196·5·1	do.	Do. New Shares

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE TREVANION, 477 tons, Captain G Whatley will sail to-day in ballast for Bassorah.

THE BR'G KERATA RODRIN. 154 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cochin (October 16th) with a general cargo

THE A H LLOYDS S. S CALIPSO, 1129 tons, Captain A Lucicilli, sailed yesterday for Trieste, and Darwar, via the Suez Canal, with Mr G James, for Carwar as passenger, and the following cargo:—1,988 bales cotton, 14 pots rose oil, 29 bags cocoanuts 12 cwts ginger and sundries.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S.S. TRAVANCORE, 1,185 tons, Captain C Anderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from China &c, with China Mail and the following passengers:—Mr Simpson, Mr Stanley, Mr Cousins, Mr O'Brien, Mr Greenwood, Mr Mathews, Mr Quinn, Mr Anderson, four natives and six deck passengers. She brought the following cargo: 395 packages tea, 299 packages silk, 2 packages white copper, 31 boxes silk piece goods, 1 box vermillion, 4 boxes preserves, 1 box cigars, 5 boxes gold, 12 boxes gold leaves, 2 boxes treasure, 1 box pearls, 4 boxes silver ware, 384 slabs tin, 27 pieces ivory, 16 rattan baskets, and 9 packages chinaware.

THE P. AND O CO.'S S. GOLCONDA, 1969 tons, Captain J. C. Almond, arrived in harbour yesterday from Australia, &c, with Australian Mail, and the following passengers:—From Melbourne—Dr Williams, Mr and Mrs Kesterton, and Miss Kesterton, Mr Nicholson, Captain Neave Mr H James, Mr Homarfee, and Mr Whitlaw. From Glenelg—Miss Sanders, Mrs Lyll, Mr Sanders, and Mr Turnbull From Galle.—Mr and Mrs Fatters. She brought the following Cargo.—7 casks tallow, 3 cases meat, 8 cases biscuits, 1 case looking glass, 17 cases cheese, 14, boxes potatoes, 1 case jam, 2 cases unknown, 17 bales skins, 476 bales cotton, 887 bales jute.

THE S. S MASINA, 161 tons, Captain E Fratman, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Alexander Murphy, Mr Thomas, Mr Glen, and Mr and Mrs Doyle,

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
5	Travancore (s)	Anderson	Shanghai, Oct. 8.
	Golconda (s)	Almond	Melbourne, Oct 9.
	Kerata Rodrin	Nacoda	Cochin, Oct 16.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Calipso (s)	Lucioli's	Trieste, via Carwar.
	Marina (s)	Fratman	Liverpool.
	Rengiet	Browne	Kurrachee.

The barque Trevanion, Whatley, to Bassorah, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Travancore, to Aden and Suez, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA

NOV. ARRIVALS.

1	Arcot (s)	Sharp	Bombay, Oct 3.
	Pandora	Robb	Liverpool, July 11.
	Naturalist	Thomas	Liverpool, July 11.
	Roman Empire	Kennedy	London, July 24.
	Burramanny	Nacoda	Muscat, Sept 17.

NOV. DEPARTURE.

1 Himalaya(s)—

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 5.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Muriel s, 2 cases porter, Eduljee Cursetjee; 5 cases stout, J R Ballivalle; 455 bundles Hoop Iron, 165 boxes Iron, Khimjee Jeevan, 150 drums linseed oil, 16 Packages paints, Owen and Okell.

Parana s, 4 casks paint, Joseph Soares.

FROM LONDON.

Timora s, 8 bales will paper, Jeejeebhoy Hoptoolla.

Hindoostan s, 10 cases wine, C E Mitchell and Co.

Bajpoot, 27 cases sulphuric acid, 2 s Kemp & Co 42 cases glass, Abdoolhoy Abdoolally; 122 bags iron nails, Hassonally Lullemya; 400 packages gunwonder Aldridge Salmon & Co; 215 cases window glass, Abdoolally Noorbhoy; 1000 casks cement Aldridge Salmon & Co; 26 bales printing papers, Joonna Hope Esaac.

FROM TRIESTE.

Calipso s, 24 casks beer, A C Gumpert.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Muriel s, 250 bales cotton, Soondurdass Mooljee; 400 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 15 bales wool, Nanseebhoy Gangjee; 2 bags wet date, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co; 250 bales cotton, Govindjee Indurjee.

Parana s, 100 cwts cotton yarn Soondurdass Mooljee; 10 bales cotton, Govindjee Valloo; 245 bales cotton, Dewjee Govindjee; 61 bales cotton, Dewchund Morarjee; 1,500 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham and Co; 1 bale cotton, and 12 bales wool, Gordhundass Lillabhoy; 9 bales wool, Pragjee Vusta.

FOR LONDON.

Travancore s, 97 bales skins, 827 bales jute, and 496 bales cotton, F. and O. Co; 750 cwts gingelly seed, and 3,214 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers; 105 cwts horns, Ebram Abdoola; 105 cwts horns, Hassum Noor Momed; 38 bundles E teeth, Abdool Remen Khan Momed; 2,509 cwts linseed, Ewart Latham and Co; 15 bundles E teeth, Abdool Raymon Amed; 60 bundles E teeth, Muncesbunker Hurreesbunker; 80 cwts sandlewood, Dewjeebhoy Goolambhussen; 24 bundles E teeth, Nanseebhoy Gangjee; 216 cwts horns, Volkart Brothers; 200 bales cotton, Knosp and Co; 20 bales orcheela weed, Mooljeebhoy Gangjee; 1 bale woolen, Punnett and Co; 100 cwts horns, George Lockhart and Co; 24 bundles E teeth, Suruff Durvesh; 34½ cwts mother of pearl shells, Runnbally Alibuza; 22½ cwts cardamons, Hajee Meetha Cassum; 20 cwts opium, Awon and Okell; 54 bundles E teeth, Remtoola Goolam Mamed.

FOR HAVRE.

Travancore s, 90 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Hope, 3,060 cwts linseed, Finlay Scott and Co.

FOR MALTA.

Travancore s, 4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE following paragraph of the Bengal Transport Regulations, Part 1, is published for future guidance in effecting messing recovery from Officers proceeding on duty by sea from one port to another within Indian limits, who are entitled to a passage at the public expense:—

"100. The mess contribution or charge is to commence on the day on which the first dinner meal is taken on board, and to terminate on that on which the last dinner meal is taken on board."

2 To ensure the speedy recovery of messing money from each Officer provided with a free passage, the Officer granting the passage is required, when notifying the same to the applicant, to warn him in writing that a messing certificate in the prescribed form, a copy of which should be supplied to him, must be appended to the bill in which his pay is next drawn. The Officer granting the passage will also give notice of the same to the Controller of Military Accounts, for communication to the proper paymaster, who will be responsible for effecting recovery from the Officer concerned, for the period that he was messed on board

3 When a messing certificate without the declaration of the Master of the ship attached be put in, or when a messing certificate is not furnished, the Pay Department will recover messing money for the number of days laid down in G O No 459 of 1863, and the production of the certificate afterwards will not entitle the Officer to a refund

ARRIVALS—NOVEMBER 3.

Davidson, Lieut Col, Royal Engineers, on duty, from Poona.

NOVEMBER 4.

Wheatley, Captain, Madras Royal Artillery, on duty, from Belisary.

NOVEMBER 5.

Williams, Surg Major, Bengal 46th Regt N I, on furlough, from Australia.

Neave, Captain, Bengal 18th Cavalry, on furlough from Australia.

DEPARTURES—NOVEMBER 5.

Marshall, Captain, Dy Ast Qr Mr General, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

Rogers, Captain, Bengal Royal Engineers, on duty, to Mount Aboo.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 4th November 1874.

The Comr-in-C is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Deolalee Depot—Capt R S Ross, 2nd Foot. Qr Mr, to be Paymaster vice Lieut Montgomery whose tenure of office expires.

With reference to G G O No 639 of 1874, Capt J Jopp is posted to the Bombay District and directed to join

Capt A F Marshall, officiating Deputy Asst Qr Mr Genl is transferred from the Bombay District to the Northern Division, to travel by rail at the public expense.

Surgn R A Peterson is placed on general duty, Poona.

Staff Vety Surgn F F Coll is is posted to the Mhow Division.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery—Vety Surgn G Durrant (9th Brigd) to England, for 15th months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

7th Foot (2nd Battalion)—Maj A G Daubeny, in intension, to remain at Matheran, from 28th Oct to 27th Nov 1874, on medical certificate.

53rd Foot—Lieut W Stewart to England, per Trooship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Army Medical Department—Surgn C Spurway, to England, per Trooship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board—Fit for duty with Troops.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, November 4).

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieut T R M Macpherson, 8th N I, are placed at the disposal of Govt for employment in the Judicial Department.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for six months, on medical certificate—Maj R Woodhouse, 8th S C.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, from date of departur.—Capt E W West, S C Joint Administrator of Satara.

Surgn-Maj T G Hewlett is appointed a member of the Standing Medical Committee in the place of the First Physician, Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, from date of departur.—Capt J Becke, Genl List, Qr Mr 21st N I.

The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India:—

Lieut William John Orr, of the 103th Foot, Second Wing Suba 25th N I, 31st Oct 1874.

Col Burrow's appointment as Offg Qr Mr Genl of the Army is to have effect from the 28th June.

The undermentioned Officer, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieut Col from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Maj Charles Adam Loch, S C, 30th Oct 1874.

Col E H Vyse, 3rd Hussars, is appointed to the Brigade Staff with the rank of Brgd Genl in succession to Brgd Genl Adams, who vacates on proceeding to England with his Regt.

Govt Genl Order No 684, dated 28th Oct 1874, is cancelled.

Col J Field, C B, Bombay Infantry, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, is permitted to proceed to Europe on the 9th instant.

MARINE DEPARTMENT

Lieut J Brebner, late I N, is appointed to act as Agent for Transports and Asst Resident Transport Officer from the 28th Oct 1874, during the absence of Lieut H Morland or until further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon Mr. Justice Melvill, Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, has been granted by Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for a period of four months.

The Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon Sir Charles Sargent, Knight, to act as Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay during the absence of the Hon Sir M R. Westropp, Knight on privilege leave, or until further orders.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Col G S A Anderson, Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country, has been allowed twelve days' subsidiary leave from such date in the current month as he may avail himself of it.

Lieut J Grant delivered over charge of the Office of the Boundary Comr, and Supt, Gaekwar's Dharee Battalion to Capt R Graham Mayne on the 17th ultimo.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Messrs G M Macpherson and G Ayerst respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Senior Asst Judge at Sholapur on the 23rd instant.

Messrs W H Crowe and E Hosking respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Asst Judge and Sessions Judge of Satara on the 24th instant.

Messrs E Cordeaux and W H Crowe respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Asst Judge and Sessions Judge of Poona and Asst Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan on the 26th instant.

Mr H J Parsons delivered over charge of the Asst Judge's Court at Surat on the 24th instant.

Mr H J Parsons received charge of the Office of Asst Judge and Sessions Judge of Tanna on the 26th instant.

Baron De H Larpent, Judge and Sessions Judge of Poona and Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, is allowed privilege leave of absence for 78 days, from 23rd Nov 1874.

The Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to invest Capt E W Trevor, Mag of the First Class in charge of the Tanda Division, and Dewan Parumal, Mag of the First Class in charge of the Nowshera Division of the Hazaradad District, with power to hear appeals from convictions by Mag of the Second and Third Classes within their respective Divisions.

Maj A T Spens, Assistant Mag Poona, having returned to India from furlough on the 23th instant, is allowed subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days to enable him to rejoin his appointment.

Lieut Col S Scott, Dist Supt of Police, Poona, having been allowed two years' furlough from the Military Dept, is allowed preparatory leave twenty days from the Civil Dept.

Capt C D F Payne to act as Dist Supt of Police in the Kolaba District during the absence of Capt Hay, or until further orders.

Mr H Kennedy, on being relieved at Broach, to act as Dist Supt Police in the Kaladgi District during the absence of Capt Hay, or until further orders.

Mr E J Imillie, Inspr of Police, B B and C I Railway, acted as Sub-Inspector, B B and C I Railway, from 28th April 1874 to 28th May following, inclusive.

Mr N M W Daniell to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Poona and Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, during the absence of Baron Dell Larpent on privilege leave, or until further orders

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The appointments of Messrs A A C Jervoise and J R Middleton as Actg Coll and Actg First Asst Coll of Kanara respectively, are to have effect from the 20th ultimo

Mr E D G Sharkey has been appointed to act as Second Asst Coll of Kanara from the 27th ultimo.

Mr Alexander Cumine, appointed by H M's Principal Secy of State for India a member of H M's Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment, reported his arrival in Bombay on the 28th ultimo.

Mr M J Shaw Stewart, Actg Comr of Customs and Opium, is allowed a furlough to Europe for one year, he is also allowed subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days

Mr G McCorkelly, C S, having returned to the Presidency on the 25th ultimo, the unexpired portion of the furlough for six months granted to him from 5th May last is cancelled, and he is allowed subsidiary leave for ten days to rejoin his appointment as Supy Asst Coll of Belgaum.

Mr A A C Jervoise, Actg Coll of Kanara, is allowed an extension for seven days of the special leave for twelve days already granted to him.

Mr G B Reid to act as First Asst Coll of Ahmedabad from the date on which Mr W A East assumes charge of his appointment as Actg First Asst Coll Surat.

Mr R Procter to be Probationary Asst Supt, Southern Maratha Country Revenue Survey.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon G A Hobart has been permitted to resign H M's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment from the 12th instant.

Surgn-Maj Butler, Actg Presidency Surgn, Second District, and Marine Surgn, is allowed privilege leave for two months and a half from date of departure, his duties being performed by Surgn DeTatham, H M's 20th N I.

Surgn-Maj F H Smith has been directed to assume temporary medical charge of the duties of the Presidency Surgn, Second District, and Marine Surgn from the 23rd instant, during the absence on leave of Surgn-Maj Butler, vice Surgn DeTatham.

Surgn P Murphy, M D, to be Supt, Colaba Lunatic Asylum, from the date of Surgn-Maj W Niven taking up his appointment of Supt of Matheran.

Messrs W Lee Warner and E R Wodehouse respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Private Secy to H E the Govr of Bombay on the 2nd instant, before office hours.

Surgn S J Goldsmith to be Actg Civil Surgn at Kaira, with effect from the date of his having assumed charge of that office.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr E Neale, Town Mag of Sukkur for the time being to be Registrar of Marriages in Upper Sind.

The following appointments are made:—

The Rev A Fotchampton, Actg Chaplain of Kirkee, to do duty at Matheran for one month, from the 15th Oct 1874, and thereafter to act as Chaplain of Byculla during the absence of the Revd G C Reynell, M A, on privilege leave

The Revd P H Le Fevre, B A to act as Joint Chaplain of Kurrachee during the absence of the Rev W Clark, M A

NOTIFICATION BY THE CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS.

Mr W H Horsley, A S, received charge of the Demarcation duties of the Khandesh Districts from Mr Narayen Bulal, District Forest Officer, on the 21st instant

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Mr J Moore delivered over and Mr R B Worthington received charge of the Offices of Colr Mag and Political Agent, Khandesh, on the 27th Oct 1874, in the forenoon

Messrs L R Fitzgerald and Balkrishna Doaraj respectively delivered over and received charge of the Huzur Treasury and the Sadar Station duties at Belgaum on the 19th instant, in the forenoon

NOTIFICATION BY THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS.

Surgn-Maj R C Thorp and Surgn F C Barker respectively delivered over and received charge of the Kaladgi Jail on the 19th ultimo, in the afternoon

ANNOUNCEMENT OF ARRIVAL.

MR. A. MENIST,

OCCULIST OPTICIAN,

AMSTERDAM, AND 42, BURTON CRESCENT, LONDON.

IN introducing his experienced Assistant MR. H. BETTS, as his especial representative in India, Mr. MENIST takes the opportunity of directing the attention of persons with defective sight to the importance of adopting the most perfect means for its assistance and preservation; we have the highest medical authority supported by the daily experience of Scientific Opticians, that imperfect and unsuitable glasses are a most frequent cause of serious injury to the sight. Mr. MENIST has for many years devoted himself to this branch of Optical Science, and the high estimation in which his Spectacles and Lenses are held by many members of the Medical Profession, as well as the hundreds of Testimonials which he has received, effectually establish their superiority. Mr. Betts is furnished with a complete assortment of these perfected Spectacles, &c., and by judicious selection and adoptation is enabled to benefit every peculiarity of defective vision.

During his present stay in Bombay, Mr. Betts may be consulted daily at his Rooms above Messrs. Soondy and Co., it is his intention to visit SURAT, BARODA, and AHMEDABAD, shortly.

MENIST'S SILVER POCKET ANEROID BAROMETERS, PEDOMETERS AND POCKET COMPASSES; ALSO THE NEW PEBBLE COMPASS IN SILVER OR GOLD MOUNTING.

Mr. Betts's has a selection of the above with him.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WITHERS—November 1st, at Mhow, Central India, the wife of Captain Withers, Adjutant 25th Regiment Bombay Light Infantry, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

WEST—SMITH—November 3rd, at St. Andrew's Kirk, Bombay, by the Revd. D. Macpherson, M. A., William West, Locomotive Department, G. I. P. Railway, eldest son of the late David West, Locomotive Superintendent D. P. & A. Railway, Dundee, to Annie Helen, daughter of the late Captain L. Smith Leith, Scotland.

DEATHS.

GILLINGWATER—October 5th, on board the s. s. Etheriel, near Suez, Mr. Lewis Gillingwater, of the Bombay Police.

SMITH—November 4th, at the Fort Police Court, Grace, the beloved wife of J. G. Smith, Deputy Superintendent of Police, aged 21, deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HILL—October 29th, at Allahabad, the wife of Charles H Hill, Esq., Barrister-at-law, of a son, still-born (prematurely).

RICHARDSON—October 21st, at Kishnaghur, the wife of H. Richardson, B. C. S., of a son.

DEATH.

HINE—October 2, th, at Umballa, Julia, the beloved wife of Mr. J. W. Hine, Merchant, in her fifty-second year.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1874.

THE annual statement by the Commissioner of Customs of the Trade of this Presidency for the year 1873-74 is somewhat less discouraging than that for the year immediately preceding, in which the value of the whole foreign trade of this Port, which had been on the ebb for several years, reached what we may consider the low-water mark of 41½ millions sterling. The tide has now begun to flow again, the value of exports and imports taken together having risen in 1873-74 to very nearly 44 millions; but it will be evident from the following figures that the commercial state of Bombay is still far from satisfactory, and that much remains to be done before the port regains, not the abundant and overflowing wealth of ten years ago—for that is beyond its reach—but even the comparative prosperity of such years as 1868-69 and 1869-70:—

Years.	Total value of Trade. Rs.
1868-69	54,83,04,713
1869-70	55,04,73,423
1870-71	49,47,44,686
1871-72	50,38,40,290
1872-73	41,64,69,588
Average of five years	49,87,68,340
Value for 1873-74	43,98,91,196
Decrease in 1873-74 (over average of the 5 years)	5,88,77,144

The bulk of the increase, too, over the year 1872-73 is in imports, which were valued at 19·37 against 17·38 millions; but exports of country produce had also increased by three-quarters of a million while there had been a slight falling-off in the re-exports of foreign merchandize.

The increase in imports is almost entirely confined to the heads of Cotton Goods, Metals and Machinery, and Railway materials. In Cotton Twist there was an increase of 16 lacs, or about 29 per cent., which the Commissioners say is due "to the sudden fall in prices at home inducing "large orders from India, which were executed "at the close of the year under report." The increase in Piece Goods, from 4·07 to 4·82 millions, is accounted for by the transfer to Bombay of a large proportion of the exports originally intended for Calcutta, but diverted when the news reached England of the outbreak of a famine in Bengal which would probably have a most depressing effect on prices. The Commissioner thinks it might have been expected, after all the talk we have heard of the competition of Bombay Cotton mills with those of Lancashire, that the import trade in these goods would show a falling-off; but the local mills have not yet interfered with the demand for any but certain classes of Manchester goods, and besides it is impossible to say how far speculation and how far legitimate commerce may have contributed to swell the returns. With the present prospects of cotton we shall probably not have many more months to wait before this problem is solved, for a further fall in the price of cotton must mean simply ruin for men who have speculated on getting higher rates for piece-goods. Machinery and railway materials were imported in greater quantities during the year under review, because the State Railway Department, having finished its period of incubation, at last began to show signs of activity; and metals, with the exception of copper, were in request owing to the fall in England from the high prices that had restricted trade. The increase in the production of Indian tea has already set its mark on the foreign commerce of the country, for we find that there was a considerable decline (29 per cent) in 1873-74 in both the quantity and the value of tea imported into Bombay from China. The import trade in coffee, on the other hand, seems to be on the wane for a different reason. Merchants used to send coffee from Mocha to be shipped from Bombay to Europe, but the opening of the Suez Canal has led to the creation of a direct trade between Western Arabia and European countries, and has consequently deprived our port of this part of its carrying trade.

The export trade was valued at 19·87 millions against 19·10 in 1872-73. The year seems to have been a bad one for Indian coffee, the crops in Southern India being below the average, so that there was "a great falling-off" in the exports of Malabar in addition to that which we have already noticed in the imports of Mocha coffee. The coffee trade, in fact, shows worse than any other in these returns. Cotton Piece goods show an improvement in quantity from 1,20,93,983 yards to 1,52,34,450, indicating the gradual increase of the foreign demand for the cotton manufactures of Bombay; but the export of Twist declined from 65,83,866 lbs. to 60,54,799; and the Commissioner of Customs accounts for this decrease by suggesting that, as people abroad take more of our manufactured goods, they do not now require so much twist to work up into cloth. Owing chiefly to the abolition of the duty on wheat, the exports of grain rose from 673,000 to 101,900 cwts. The total quantities and values of raw Cotton exported in 1872-73 and 1873-74 were as follows:—

	Lbs.	Rs.
1872-73	32,02,04,354	9,96,77,226
1873-74	39,09,16,558	10,69,80,943

This valuation gives an average price of about 4½d. a pound for all the cotton exported from Bombay; and, in comparison with the values assigned to cotton in the Custom House returns of former years, this is not excessive, though, when such figures are quoted in illustration of the (now, we trust) exploded theory about the balance of trade against India, large deductions must be made to ascertain how much the country ought to receive back from abroad for the cotton exported. The opium trade flourished during the year 1873-74, there having been an increase of 7,258 in the number of chests which paid duty, and, on Rs, 43,50,000 in the revenue derived from this source. The net increase in the total customs revenue was Rs. 628,041, the amount realized being 67½ lacs against 61 in 1872-73. The movements in Treasure show no remarkable variation from the preceding, year as may be seen from the following table:—

Total Gold and Silver.	Imported Rs.	Exported. Rs.
1871-72	6,88,88,987	1,43,39,769
1872-73	2,86,84,939	1,66,65,454
1873-74	3,43,60,103	1,25,31,197

The growth of the Suez Canal steamer trade is marked by the fact that "in 1873-74 there "were 141 arrivals and 121 departures of canal "steamers as against 122 arrivals and 100 de-"partures for 1872-73." There are no other points in the Report which call for special comment.

WE are very glad that our observations upon the case of Hurridass Jairam v. Captain Harrison have drawn the attention we desired to the risks which Consignees of goods to Bombay are exposed to. Our contemporary the *Times of India*, in referring to our remarks, states, however, that they were "based upon a misconception of the real facts of the case," which it explains by saying that the suit was brought against the Captain in his *personal* capacity and not as representing the owners. We need hardly say that we were under no misconception of the facts. The suit was brought against "Thomas Harrison, Captain of the s.s. Parse," and, of course, if judgment had been given for the plaintiff, Captain Harrison would have paid the claim and charged the amount against the owners. It is our contemporary who has fallen into a mistake. It is precisely because Captain Harrison has not been held to be the "representative of the owners of the Parsee" that we complain of Mr. Gunputrao Bhasker's decision, and even if it be as our contemporary seems inclined to think that in strict law the Captain is not liable upon a bill of lading which is signed by his principals or the Agents of the ship in England, there is the strongest reason for a change in the law. Suppose a clear case of liability on the part of the owners to the extent of say Rs. 1,000 upon a bill of lading signed by their shipping clerk, what is the Consignee to do? It seems perfectly just that he should look to the Captain, who, according to legal text books, is "bound to deliver up the cargo "to the Consignee named in the Bill of Lading "or his Endorsee," and who in a foreign port is the Agent of the owners for the purpose of doing nearly every thing which they could themselves do. It would be no hardship upon the Captain to hold him responsible, for he could raise money upon the security of the ship if it became necessary to do so. But if he is not to be held liable what is the result? The Consignee must find out who the owners are and sue them in the country where they live. Any one may judge of the expense which the Bombay Consignee would be put to in recovering his claim of Rs. 1,000, and what an enormous per-centage it would be of that amount. There is another way of dealing with our contemporary's view of the case. If the Captain is not liable in damages for short delivery, because there is no contract between him and the Consignee, neither would he be liable for non-delivery for the same reason; but he might actually keep the goods, and tell the Consignee to apply to the owners in England for orders. Is our contemporary prepared to go to this length?

The fact is that bills of lading by canal steamers are now prepared with so many exceptions as to the ship's liability, that they afford a very insufficient security to Consignees, and, if to this is to be added a freedom from liability on the part of the Captain, Consignees must often sustain serious loss. It seems a very proper matter for the Chamber of Commerce to take into serious consideration. Down to the present time, we believe, small Consignees have been the chief sufferers; but, if a heavy loss should fall upon a merchant or bank for the reasons we have referred to, we have no doubt that something would very quickly be done to bring about a change for the better, both in regard to the form of the bills of lading, and the procedure in cases which arise out of them.

THE nomination of Colonel Owen Burne to fill the post of Political Secretary at the India Office, which had been left vacant by the resignation of Sir J. W. Kaye, must have excited no little astonishment and perturbation of spirit among Lord Salisbury's subordinates at Westminster. This appointment is more generally coveted than any other at the India Office, especially by ambitious men, for it is supposed to carry with it opportunities of guiding the policy of the Indian Empire which even the Council of India itself does not enjoy. Sir J. W. Kaye, at all events, had the reputation of being a perfect dictator in his own Department, and of treating even Secretaries of State with scant ceremony when they ventured occasionally to differ with him in opinion. When a year or two ago his failing health made it probable that he would not be able to do much more work at the India Office, the general conjecture was that he would be succeeded by either Mr. Seccombe, C. B., the very able Financial Secretary, or by Sir Henry Anderson, the Judicial Secretary. The latter was known to be keenly desirous of a change which would give him the control of a department suited to his taste and abilities; and he must feel it as a grievous humiliation that he has been passed over. Colonel Burne's qualifications for the post remain to be proved. We think it probable that Sir John Kaye's resignation was hastened by the discovery that Lord Salisbury means to have an Indian policy of his own, and to make his Secretaries carry out his ideas instead of giving effect to their own. And, if this view of the situation be well-founded, the Secretary of State would naturally look to Colonel Burne as the sort of man he wanted. Everyone in India who knew Colonel Burne was charmed with his engaging manner and perfect courtesy; and in England last year, when he had the charge of all the arrangements for the Shah's visit to England from the time His Majesty reached Brussels till he embarked at Portsmouth, the late Private Secretary of Lord Mayo conducted his delicate and often very annoying duties with consummate address, and won the favour alike of the Court, the visitors from the East, and the English public. But we do Colonel Burne no injustice when we say that he was supposed to be made in the mould of the courtier rather than the politician, and that in political life he has his spurs still to win. But he has just sentiments and plenty of natural ability; and troops of friends will cordially wish him all success. Lord Salisbury, too, will probably remain long enough in office to train him thoroughly to serious political work.

RETURN TICKETS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Dewalli Holidays are approaching, but the Traffic Managers of our Railways have made no sign.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INDIAN DUTY ON MANCHESTER GOODS.

LONDON, 5TH NOVEMBER.

The Marquis of Salisbury yesterday received ...tion of leading Manchester merchants ...urging a repeal of the Duties on cotton goods imported into India.

...p replied that the Government did ... the Duty on these articles as a per...rce of income, and hoped in course of ...oliah it, but at present, he said, the ...evenue could not afford to lose the ...which the duties annually produced.

THE CARLISTS.

...est advices from Spain state that the ...ts have commenced bombarding Irun on ...rench frontier.

THE AMERICAN ELECTIONS.

WASHINGTON, 5TH NOVEMBER.

The res... the autumn elections in 23 States, which gives the Democrats a majority for the next Congress, is considered by the American Press a condemnation of President Grant's administration and re-election.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ADEN, 5TH NOVEMBER.

The s. s. Ceylon with outward Indian Mails of Brindisi 16th, and Southampton 10th ult, sailed from here yesterday at 10 a.m. and the s.s. Surat for Galle and Calcutta at 5 a.m. today.

LONDON, 4TH NOVEMBER, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet but steady.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dholleras 5½d.

3 per cent. Consols, for account ..... 93¼.

5 do. French Rentes, 1872 ..... 98¾.

Bar Silver 57 13/16

Arrival—Jean Ingelow.

THE total amount of subscriptions to the Tombs Memorial Fund at Lucknow up to the 26th of October was Rs. 12,170.

WE understand that Babu Degambar Mitra is the nominee for the office of Sheriff of Calcutta for the ensuing year.

H. E. SIR ANDREW CLARKE, Governor of the Straits Settlements, arrived at Johore in H. M. S. Charybdis, on the 7th ultimo, on a visit to H. H. the Maharajah.

H. M. S. VICTOR EMMANUEL, arrived at Singapore from Portsmouth on the 18th October and left again on the 20th for Hongkong, where she will be converted into a hulk, relieving the Princess Charlotte.

ON the morning of the 10th ultimo, Yeong-Chan Sing, the pirate who was convicted of participating in the tragedy on board the Canton steamer Spark, suffered the extreme penalty of the law at the Victoria Gaol in Hongkong.

WE hear by telegraph that the Morar prisoner is expected to arrive at Cawnpore to-morrow morning. He seems to have been sent forward with a very small guard, only an officer a sergeant, and a few private soldiers.

INSTRUCTIONS, we read, have been issued by the Government of India to the Commissariat Department to depute an experienced officer to purchase elephants at the ensuing Sonepore Fair to the extent of about Rs. 50,000. It is probable that either Colonel Dickens, who has lately returned from furlough, or Colonel Macpherson, the Deputy Commissary General, will be selected for the purpose.

THE Soldiers' Exhibition at Umballa was formally closed by the Major General Commanding the Sirhind Division on Saturday last, in the presence of a large number of the residents. The Major-General congratulated all who contributed, on the success of their industry and labours, and expressed his belief that though the Exhibition of last year held at Lucknow surpassed the present one in the number of artices exhibited, yet in *quality* he considered the present Exhibition could vie with that of 1873.

BRIGADIER GENERAL SANKEY, we are told, on his way recently from Darjeeling to Calcutta, met with an accident which happily turned out of no consequence, though of a rather alarming nature. His dák gharry was being floated across a swollen stream on a boat when it toppled over into the water. The General and an officer travelling with him were helplessly boxed up inside, but luckily the water at the place where they were capsized, turned out to be only five feet deep, and they escaped drowning.

WE have received from Messrs Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta, a copy of a little book they have published, entitled. "The Stories of the Italian Operas." The sketches are very brief, but, such as they are, indicate the outlines of some of the most amusing and romantic tales the world is acquainted with. In Calcutta the book will be more appreciated than in Bombay, where there is no Opera, and where amusements seldom rise above the efforts of strolling mofussil players and "Professors" of tricks of various kinds.

THE *Indian Statesman* says—"It is a question perhaps worth asking whether the clerk in the *Times of India* office, who, it is believed, writes in the *Rast Goftar*, is the author of the absurd puffings of the *Times of India*, which appear now and then in the *Rast Goftar*, and which are so carefully translated and copied into the Churchgate Street 'organ.'" So! so—the cat is out of the bag. The *Times of India*, like a celebrated Jewish tailor who kept his own poet, keeps a clerk who writes puffs of it in the vernacular and anglo-vernacular papers!

The first time the question of the right of District Courts to try libels committed *ex facie* was raised, was only the other day, when the District Judge of Colombo had a rule served on the Editors of the *Ceylon Observer* to show cause why they should not be committed for contempt, for publishing an alleged libel on the administration of justice in that Court. The rule moved for before the Supreme Court for a writ to prohibit the Judge from going on with the case was argued on the 16th inst., before the full Court, but the decision had not been given when the Ceylon mail left.

"BULLS" are not so common in India as a stranger, recollecting the queer workmen employed in printing offices, would imagine. The *Ceylon Times*, however, has a pretty good one in its utterances upon the rumoured capture of the Nana Sahib. "When," it says, "all traces of the Nana's presence had vanished from the land, it was firmly believed that death in the jungle from disease, starvation, or at the *hands* of a wild beast had effectually removed him from the vengeance of the British Government." It is a new theory to set up that the ex-Rajah of Bithoor was killed by a monkey.

FOUR of H. M. ships of the China squadron, under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir C. F. A. Shadwell, K. C. B., arrived at Shanghai on the 5th of October, namely, the flagship Iron Duke, the new corvette Modeste, and the gunvessels Frolic and Midge. The future movements of the squadron are as yet uncertain, but it is understood that after a short stay at this port, each ship will be despatched to a separate station, not, however, yet announced. The squadron left Nagasaki, where it had assembled, on the 4th idem, and had a pleasant voyage, making the passage under sail with a fair wind throughout.

AT the meeting of the Legislative Council at Singapore on the 5th ultimo, the question of contributing towards a land line of telegraph to connect the British lines in Burmah with the Dutch lines in Sumatra, and passing through the native States on the Malay Peninsula, was considered, when the Council resolved to encourage the project on condition that the united contributions from the Colony and the native States under its protection should not exceed £16,000. The telegraphic scheme also embraces an extension to Siam, but it is believed, that the King's Privy Council at Bangkok has decided in favour of the construction of the Siamese portion of the line by that Government.

WE understand that a number of gentleman, taking advantage of the large number of steamers at present in the Harbour and of the fact that many more are expected to arrive in the course of a fortnight, have been considering the feasibility of getting up a Regatta in the Harbour during the coming holidays. If a sufficient amount of subscriptions are promised, doubtless the affair will come off in due course. The weather is at present delightful for sport on the water, and the present committee (Captains Hodges, Brown, and Waring, of the Hutton, Timor, and Parana) will likely succeed in attracting to the management of the Regatta a number of local gentlemen whose names will guarantee its success.

A BOAT with seven shipwrecked sailors arrived at Townsville (Northern Australia) on the 20th Sept. with the 2nd officer in charge, who reports that the ship Guinevere, of London, bound from Melbourne to Manilla, was lost on the 4th Sept. on Pocklington reef, near New Guinea. Three boats containing all hands (25), left in company, but soon parted;—one boat with five men arrived at Townsville on the 21st inst.; the third boat with the captain, chief officer, and 10 men were still missing. They say none on board were aware that there was any Settlement north of Port Denison, and were proceeding southward when they discovered the light-house at Cape Bowling Green, landed there, and were directed to Townsville, and the Jeddah was requested to keep a look-out for the missing boat. Up to the 26th September, the date of departure of the Jeddah, no further news had been received in Somerset regarding the boat.

CAPTAIN THORBURN, of the British barque Ida, arrived at Singapore on the 4th ultimo from Manilla by the Spanish steamer Paragua, and reports the total loss of his vessel on the 29th August, on a reef improperly marked in his chart, when entering the port of Cebu, Philipines. The chart was a French one, dated 1863, and corrected up to 1869. After the vessel struck, bearings were taken, Cebu bearing N.N.W. ¼ W., and S. E. end of Mactan N.E. by E. After getting aground, signals were made and guns fired to attract the attention of two Spanish men-of-war at anchor about three miles distant, but without effect. A boat belonging to the Swiftsure was, however, manned by a few English gentlemen, who put off to the stranded vessel, and rendered all the assistance in their power, but it was impossible to get the ship afloat, and she became a total loss. She was laden with rice from Saigon, only a small portion of which has been saved. The crew have been sent to Hongkong.

THE following is the proposed programme of the movement of H. M. Steamer Dalhousie, (Bombay Marine) during the season 1874-75:—She will leave Bombay to-day for Kurrachee where she will embark the B-18 R. A., returning with them to Bombay where she is expected to arrive on the 18th, she will next proceed to Vingorla where she will receive on board, the A-18 R. A., arriving with them in Bombay on the 24th, both of the batteries will re-embark for England in Her Majesty's Troop-ship Malabar leaving on the 25th instant. On the 10th of January, 1875, she will leave Bombay with the 2-25 Regiment of Foot for Aden, where she is expected to arrive on the 21st idem. She will then receive the 41st Regiment, returning with them to Bombay where she should arrive on the 7th February. On the 17th idem she will take the C-4 R. A. (due to arrive from England by the Malabar on that day) to Vingorla, returning thence empty and on the 15th March she will embark the D-4 R. A. (due to arrive by the Crocodile on that day) for Kurrachee where she should arrive on the 19th idem.

THE Special correspondent of the Allahabad paper writes:—The Duffla Expedition is looked on as something much more serious in Assam than in Calcutta. Friends writing from the North Eastern Frontier anticipate rough work for the force, and a determined resistance on the part of the highlanders; but anticipations are unprofitable things. We shall know more about it all by Christmas Day, and there will be still time to re-inforce General Stafford's little army then if necessary. All must be out of Duffla land by March, but once a decent road is made by the Pioneer force, it would take very little time to hasten up troops. A field telegraph is talked of. It is hoped that, if adopted, it will be put under engineer officers. In the Abyssinian campaign, the field telegraph, under Captain St. John, R. E., worked most efficiently; but during the Looshai Expedition a civillian of the Electric Telegraph Department was in charge. Mr. Pit man earned the thanks and praise of all; but when we see Royal Engineer officers employed on all sorts of civil work, there being ostensibly on military employment for them, it seems strange they should not be selected for the management of Telegraphy in the field, that being one of their specialities.

IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS.

THE suit brought by the Sassoon Press Company against the Captain of the s.s. "Ariel" again came on before the Small Causes Court on the 3rd inst. on a rule which Mr. Jefferson, on behalf of Captain Brown, had obtained to set aside the decree which was delivered in favor of the plaintiffs on the 10th September last, on the grounds that the decree was against the weight of evidence. We may mention that the suit was brought to recover Rs. 670 damages done to an engine plate whilst in a barge of Messrs. Cooper and Company when lying alongside the s.s. Ariel.

The rule was argued at considerable length by Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Skipsey before the full Court (Messrs. Webb and Spencer) and judgment was delivered yesterday.

The Court directed a verdict to be entered for the defendant with costs, and the amount paid into Court to be returned to the defendant.

As the case is one of great importance to the mercantile community we shall give the judgment of the full Court *in extenso* in a few days.

THE COMPULSORY REGISTRATION OF PARTNERSHIPS—ANSWER TO THE BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE'S MEMORIAL.

No. 2583.

From A. C. Lyall, Secretary to the Government of India, to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay. Home Department Public.

FORT WILLIAM, 13TH OCT. 1874.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 4081, dated 17th July, submitting copy of a communication from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, in which they request a reconsideration of the decision of the Government of India, that it is at present undesirable to *pass* a law making the registration of partnerships compulsory.

2. The practical impediments in the way of giving effect to the measure, which were pointed out by the Government of India in my letter No. 2962, dated 15th September 1873, were two in number, viz. (1) the interference with trade which would be caused on the one hand by compelling registration of every species of partnership however transitory and restricted; and on the other, the difficulty of distinguishing between partnerships of greater or less extent or duration; (2) the existence of a vast mass of unregistered interests which the law must either recognise, and thereby render a register very imperfect if not misleading—or refuse to recognise, to the great hardship of the persons so interested. It was also observed that, looking to the two grounds upon which the Chamber of Commerce specifically based their application, the facts described pointed rather to incaution on the part of the creditor than to defects in the existing law.

3. The letter now communicated from the Chamber of Commerce does not remove the objections felt by the Government of India. As regards the first impediment, the Chamber of Commerce now explain that they never contemplated the registration of partnerships for special ventures, but only the registration of "regular standingfirms." They do not point out what legal distinction can be taken between partnerships varying only in the extent and duration of their business. But their opinion is understood to be that no difficulty need be apprehended in distinguishing between partnerships, so as to exempt from the operation of the compulsory law of registry trading ventures of the kind illustrated by my former letter.

4. His Excellency the Governor General desires me to reply that the opinion on such a subject of the Chamber of Commerce will always command due consideration; but that, after giving careful attention to the case again presented, he is convinced that such a distinction is not founded on any principle of law, and that an attempt to create it will only lead to embarrassment.

5. Moreover, assuming for the sake of argument that the distinction is practicable, it would then become necessary to consider whether the exemption of partnerships for special ventures from any established system of compulsory registration ought to be made. It might be argued that this is precisely the class of partnerships for which compulsory registration, if useful at all, would act most beneficially. A permanently established firm is before the community, it announces itself as a trading partnership, its dealings and style of business become known, and it is open to all to make the usual precautionary enquiries alluded to in the 5th paragraph of my preceding letter; but with temporary partnerships, such as those with which the Chamber declare they would not interfere, the case is different. These spring up suddenly; the parties to them are not necessarily even known in business circles; there is no knowledge how long they are meant to last, and yet, for the purposes of the particular transaction, or set of transactions for which they are formed, their legal properties and incidents are precisely the same as those of other partnerships. Now, if legislation is to be called in to aid merchants and traders in deciding to whom they will or will not give credit, it seems hardly reasonable to lay this obligation upon permanently established firms and to exempt that class of partnerships regarding which information through the ordinary channels would probably be more difficult to obtain, and therefore compulsory information all the more valuable.

6. If, then, registration is to be compulsory for any partnerships other than Joint Stock Companies, which stand on a totally distinct legal footing, it must in the opinion of the Government of India be compulsory for all. But this has been before objected to as a serious interference with the ordinary transactions of trade—an objection from which it would seem that the Chamber of Commerce is not prepared to dissent.

7. The second practical impediment relates to unregistered interests, and presents itself everywhere, but with peculiar force in India because of the system of undivided families. It is to be observed, in the first place, that the Chamber of Commerce have not formed an opinion on the question whether or no all members of a family should be registered. They only say that it is not impossible so to register them. It appears, however, to the Government of India, that though to do so may not be impossible, it would be attended, first, with the necessity of observing a number of forms that would be found very vexatious, and secondly, with a risk or rather certainty of errors and omissions which would produce much litigation and hardship.

8. If, however, the whole are not registered, the Chamber appear to contemplate a mode of registry by which some person shall be taken as representing and binding the whole family. But before members of families can be bound by entries in registers not made by themselves, very carefully considered provisions would be required, lest the action of a representative, or of one who claims to be such, should have the effect of depriving of their rights, or of burdening with liabilities, persons who might know nothing about the matter. It is clear that in order to obtain a registration of partnerships the Chamber of Commerce now suggest a substantial modification of the law respecting undivided Hindoo families which they can hardly have contemplated when they made their original proposal. On such an alteration the Government of India is not prepared to embark. It would require to be considered on its own merits and would require careful and extensive enquiry.

9. As regards the mischief arising from defects in the existing law, I am to observe that my letter of the 15th September 1873, dealt with the specific representations of evils needing remedy, upon which the Chamber's letter of the 28th February 1867 was founded. It does not appear that anything has been added, under this head, to what was specified in 1867. The Chamber of Commerce indeed affirm again that neither precaution or care avails to protect persons from imposition and loss in dealing with native firms. But even if the great practical impediments in the way of compulsory registration could be removed or avoided, the Government of India, before passing a law involving such widespread interests as the measure proprosed, would still require more definite information as to the nature of the mischief to be cured, and as to the probable working, from every point of view, and upon commercial interests generally, of the remedy proposed. The Government would need to learn in detail such particulars, as, for instance, what are the frauds in question from which commerce especially suffers, how they are effected, how far they are favoured by the absence of registries, and in what way the establishment of a registry, would prevent them. And, with advertance to the precedent which the Chamber draw from the fact that registration of firms is required by the law of some European States, I am to remark, first, that no arguments, drawn from European practice would apply to the system of conducting business which is described in the 8th paragraph of the Chamber's letter; and secondly, that the practice in question does not prevail in England, whose institutions have not been found unfavourable to commercial enterprise and success.

10. His Excellency the Governor General in Council observes that the Government of Bombay, in forwarding the two last letters received from the Chamber of Commerce, have not gone beyond a general opinion that a measure of the character suggested would be advantageous. On the whole, therefore, the Government of India adhere to the reply conveyed by the last paragraph of my letter of 15th September 1873, namely, that they are not prepared to support any system of compulsory registration until the want of it has been shown to be causing mischief to people of ordinary prudence, and until a system shall have been devised which will not embarrass ordinary commercial business, or interfere with ordinary family arrangements.—I have, &c.

(Signed) A. C. LYALL.
Secy to the Govt. of India.

THE CARTING AGENCY PARTNERSHIP CASE.

DINSHAW SHAPURJEE CURRANGE V. BYRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE SERVAI.

Mr. Ferguson and Mr. Purcell, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, appeared for the plaintiff. The Advocate General and Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs. Rimington. Hore and Langley, appeared for the defendant. The plaintiff's cross-examination was continued as follows:—

THE Judge—Who kept the money?—Byramjee, he kept all the money of the partnership.

Mr. Latham—When Byramjee was away, used you not to press the merchants who were in default in their accounts?—What pressing? It was always ready cash.

Were there no running accounts?—There was no order to keep accounts unless the mehta kept them for his own purpose.

Did'nt you know as a matter of fact that merchants got into debt to the Partnership and had to be pressed?—Byramjee gave me a list of the outstandings, but there was no order to keep accounts. I don't know whether the mehtas kept.

Did you not know as a matter of fact yourself that there were outstandings?—I settled some disputes with reference to Cotton bales.

Cotton bales of course are claims; did you know, Sir, that merchants had accounts with the Partnership and when in arrears had to be pressed?—We used to receive ready cash and pay it over to the Railway Company.

I want to know whether there were some Merchants who did not pay ready cash and with whom, therefore, you had to keep accounts?—Perhaps there were.

Do you know it?—Yes, I know there were a few merchants who were indebted to the Company.

The Judge.—Who were in arrears to the Partnership?—Yes.

Did you ever recover those monies?—I did not recover, perhaps the mehta did.

You are to answer the question put to you—Did you recover any?—I might have done so.

You will not produce a good impression on the Court by fencing with questions: by not answering in a straightforward manner, they are very simple questions, anybody can answer them. I don't exactly remember, perhaps I might have recovered on some occasions.

What did you do with the money when you received it?—I handed it over to the mehta.

Mr. Latham—Had not those moneys to be credited?—Whenever I brought the money I handed it over to the mehta and the mehta used to credit.

Now I think you told my learned friend on this point, that it was impossible for a sum to be properly struck off in the Partnership Accounts as a bad debt because there were never any accounts with merchants?—Yes, that is true; there ought not to be that balance.

The Judge—There ought not to be bad debts, is that what you mean?—I explain it this way—the goods were received and if the merchants failed to pay those goods ought to have been detained.

Mr. Latham—Is it not perfectly possible from what you know that there were bad debts?—I say they were bad debts, but if the merchants were not in good circumstances the goods ought to have been detained.

I don't ask you what ought to have been done, but were there?—What I say when the names of the merchants are not mentioned.

Did you not know as a matter of fact that there were bad debts?—When I inspected the books, then I came to know.

The Judge—You did not know that there were any bad debts before?—No.

Mr. Latham—And you adhere to the answer you gave to my learned friend that as far as you know no accounts were kept with merchants?—Accounts were not kept, it was always ready cash.

Be so good as to tell me whether this is your signature to this letter?—The whole letter is in my handwriting.

It is written by the plaintiff to the defendant, dated the 30th December 1870, (to witness) now just attend to this; "To Sett Byramjee Nusserwanjee. I am sorry to write to you as follows:"—(reads letter.) You see there were monies to be recovered from 42 persons, can you say from that, that you knew in December 1870 that there were monies to be recovered from defaulting merchants?—There is nothing here about recovering money—what is written here is about cotton bales that have been exchanged.

You are the most obstinate gentleman I ever saw. Don't you see before reference is made to the cotton bales, a list of monies to be recovered, the very first words?—With reference to 2 or 3 merchants from whom monies were due effort should be made to recover that money, and the other portion of the letter relates to the dispute about some cotton bales.

You see there is a sum Rs. 52 due from one Goculdass Moolchund, and he flatly says he has paid it?—He said the money had already been paid.

And you see that Choonibail says he would only pay Rs. 21—He only admitted Rs 21.

So you see there is an account with him, then there is a dispute with Tarrachund?—Yes. He says he had paid the money.

Well, you see there was a dispute with Tarrachund?—I don't remember that.

Do you also know that there were Rs 152, due from Vullubhoy Vizbhoocan?—He said on the contrary that he had a claim.

Now just look and you will see that he wants to deduct Rs 40, from the Rs 153, and therefore he detained that money.

Looking at that is it not the fact that Vullubhoy Vizbhoocan had been allowed to run into debt to the partnership?—Yes, because there Rs 40 were due to him.

And that was because ready cash had not been taken from him. And then you see Anundjee Dhunjee said if money should come from England he would pay and if not why should you make fruitless journeys?—Yes, that was owing to the mehta's negligence, not ours.

No matter how, but were there not arrears due and owing?—So it appears to be.

Do you see here that you were the person commissioned to recover these outstandings?—The defendant is still recovering these outstandings.

Now with regard to Anundjee Dhunjee who owed Rs. 1,100 odd, he became insolvent and the whole of that money was lost?—I don't know. I know that he became insolvent, but I don't know whether the money was received.

I think your Counsel can tell you what the general recoveries are in cases of insolvency.

Mr. Ferguson—That's the official Assignee's business. I have nothing to do with those things.

Mr. Latham—Did you get anything out of Cassum Mitha.—He is the gentleman who threw his book at your head?

The Judge—His will is not altogether according to his understanding; on that particular occasion perhaps he was acting according to his will.—I got nothing from him.

Mr. Latham—Were there not many others from whom you failed to get anything?—All these 42 were not indebted to the partnership.

The Judge—From those who were?—Yes of course some paid and some did not, but I don't see anything in the books to show whether they paid or not.

Mr Latham—In your letter to the defendant you say "if you hereafter will not take greater precautions, then a blow heavier than last year's will fall upon you. Was not the blow there referred to the fact that you had to write off a bad debt the Rs 5,000, to which you object?—As the names of the merchants are not mentioned, how can I say to whom it relates. (After reading it). It relates to the sales that were missing and miscarried, and I say if you don't be more cautious you will have to suffer more than you have suffered.

Does it not also relate to losses by bad debts?—It relates to those bales that were miscarried.

The Judge—It reads as though it related to everything, it enumerates several.

Mr Latham—I think so too. You may take it that way if you like, I do like to take it that way. Here is a letter written by you to the defendant on the 27th March 1868. Is that in your hand writing?—Yes.

Did you write that you were attending to the Tardeo business?—Yes.

That's the Grant Road business of course?—Yes.

At that time was Mr. Byramjee absent from Bombay?—No, not then. I cannot say that he was in Bombay or absent from Bombay, but from this letter it appears that he was absent from Bombay

You write to him "don't you entertain any fear at all, or any anxiety whatever. You can stay there if necessary for 6 months, I dont care for that, as regards the work dont you entertain any anxiety." Where was the defendant when you wrote that?—Up-country, but I dont know where.

At Surat?—I believe he was at Surat because I mentioned that I received a letter from him from Surat.

SURAT OCTOBER 1874.

Mr. Latham:—Looking at that item of Rs. 898-1-4 is it not plain that that was money which you had to forward to Ahmedabad for misplacing or losing Bales of Cotton received from this place?—It does not mention in what way the bales were missing.

I don't care for that, but does it mention that the bales were missing?—It is not necessary that we should pay if the Ahmedabad people lose them.

If they were sent to Bombay and lost in Bombay, is it not necessary that you should pay for them?—Yes, if lost in Bombay, but there is nothing to shew that they were lost in Bombay.

No, I suppose not.—It does not relate to Bombay.

Will you be so good as to tell me why it does not. Not Mansookh Bhugoobhoy a well known firm in Bombay?—Yes.

And it is stated there that they were delivered to Mansookh Bugoobhoy?

The Judge—Sent by mistake.

Mr. Latham—No doubt my lord.—It only refers to the loss of two bales.

The merchants at Jamboosser paid the Carting Agents 8 annas for carting each bale you say?—So I have heard.

Oh; you have only heard it? don't you know that that charge was taken by the Sub Agents?—It would be given to the sub-contractors.

Don't you know perfectly well that there was a sub-Agent at Jamboosser?—No, the business was done by the Partnership, it was not let to a sub-contractors.

How do you know when you know nothing about what took place up there?—That is mentioned in the Partnership Account.

Has not Mr. Sorabjee Cursetjee been from the commencement until now the sub-Agent at Jamboosser?—He did not act as sub-agent but he only rendered accounts according to the expenses incurred by him and received the amount

He was there then?—Yes.

The Judge—What was his business?

Mr. Latham—He was sub-Agent there, was not he?—I don't know whether he used to be called a sub-agent or not. He was working there for the Partnership.

Now you stated that in 1865-66 the expenditure was Rs. 99,812-8?—Yes.

And in the next year Rs. 49,524?—Yes.

And in the 3rd year it went down to Rs 26,059?—In the books it is mentioned that the sum of Rs 25,000 is separate.

Does not this expenditure in each year include the amount that had to be returned to the sub-Agents out of the moneys received from the Railway Company?—From that sum, Rs 25,310 must be deducted.

I don't care whether it must be deducted or not. Tell me whether the Rs. 99,000 old does not include the amount that had to be returned to the sub-Agents?—The amount is written here but it ought not to have been paid.

Answer the question sir. I am not going to be fenced with?—What I say is that the sum of Rs. 25,310 had been paid too much.

Is not the whole expenditure for the year inclusive of the amount which had to be returned to the sub-Agents?—Yes that is included.

In every year?—Yes.

Well are you aware that in 1865-66 the Railway Company paid the Partnership for goods collected as well as for goods delivered?—Yes.

And they ceased to do so after that year?—The collection was stopped after that.

And of course the receipts from the Railway Company for collection stopped likewise?—Yes.

And in consequence the amount for the next year falls to Rs. 44,039 odd?—Yes.

The Judge—He complains of a particular sum of Rs. 25,000. If you don't explain that you won't explain anything.

Mr. Latham—I will come to that presently. I only wanted to shew how it was that this expenditure varied, as he says, very much in each year. He said the Rs. 25,000 had to be paid to break down the sea competition (to Witness) Do you object to the whole of the Rs. 25,000 or to the Rs. 14,000—I object to both.

The Rs. 14,000 I understand is a different sum, not part of the Rs. 25,000?—Yes.

Is it not the fact that you examined the particulars of these Rs. 25,000.—There are no particulars, this is the only item.

Never mind that you might have examined the particulars before, though they are not in that book.

The Judge—Where are the particulars? Mr. Latham.—They were on a memo which was not kept. These people have written that entry. I don't know from what. I never saw the particulars.

Are you aware that the object was to keep the particulars from the mehta's knowledge?—This is all a made up story now, I know nothing about it.

Is that a made up letter of yours which I shewed you the other day wherein you asked the defendant not to shew the particulars to the mehta. You admitted it was in your own handwriting?—I did not mention about money matters.

Don't you remember that in that letter you asked Mr Byramjee not to allow Javerilall, the mehta, to know anything about the money which had to be paid to certain persons?—Nothing relating to money.

Will you swear that there was nothing in any of your letters to the effect that you did not wish that the mehtas should be told about money affairs?—I might have written about business and other matters but not relating to money.

If the mehta knew what was spent about the business how do you know that he would not have known everything about the business?—If I had mentioned the particulars there then it would have been known. Kindly shew the letter to me.

I don't want to do that now, but I want to know whether you swear that you did not write such a letter?—Yes, in one of my letters I wrote to the defendant not to allow the mehta to know with reference to one Tybally of Shumsheodeen or some such person.

You find in the Ledger that this sum of Rs. 25,310 was paid for work done by the sub-contractors "on our behal"?—Yes.

Was not that for canvassing to get goods sent by Railway in the first year of your contract, now don't tell a story?—So it is mentioned here, but they ought not to get it, the sub-contractors got several sums of money on account of their trouble and they paid their own Agents there.

If the sub-contractors exerted themselves in getting work for the Railway Company on which you were to get commission were they not to be paid for such trouble?—We mission were they not to be paid for such trouble?—We pay the sub-contractors and the sub-contractors pay their own people.

That is for goods delivered. If the sub-contractors got goods to be carried to Bombay on which you got commission were you not to pay them for their trouble?—Everything is included in the 9 or 10 pies which we paid to the sub-contractors.

You are perfectly aware that what you paid the sub-contractors was so much back out of the Railway Bills?—Yes.

And had nothing to do with the commission on goods coming to Bombay?—We got commission on all the goods which the merchants brought to the station.

On all the goods?—No not on, all the goods.

Did not you get commission at this time on every maund of goods carried by the Railway Company to Bombay?—Not on all the goods.

(Reads Agreement of 1867 with the Railway Company.)

Mr. Ferguson—Is the plaintiff a party to that Agreement?

Mr. Latham—He is not a party to any of the Agreements.

Mr. Ferguson—Then it cannot be evidence against the plaintiff.

The Judge—But he admits that the defendant entered into the contracts for the Partnership.

Mr. Latham—The Railway Company according to all these Agreements which I hold in my hand, up to 1870, paid a commission on every maund of goods brought to Bombay—On goods brought to Bombay we got commission but not at outstations.

The Judge—On goods brought Bombay to you got commission?—I don't know, the defendant used to draw the amount of the bills.

Mr Latham—You really don't know?—All I know is from these books.

The Judge—Don't you know what the contract says Sir?—I don't know anything about the contract.

Mr Latham—Why did you tell his lordship a short time So that the partnership got commission on every maund bought to Bombay?—You said so as clearly as possible—I shall put all these contracts in.

The Judge—If you don't know why don't you say you don't know, and if you do know why don't you say so?

Mr Latham—You say you know nothing about them?—No.

Then I presume you also don't know whether certain sums had to be paid in order that you might get an opportunity of earning this commission?—No, I don't.

Are you aware from your inspection of the books that the partnership over and over again has sums credited for commission received from the Railway Company—Do you know that or not?—Yes.

And have you any doubt that that is commission on goods brought to Bombay?—No, I have no doubt.

Then on what ground do you object to this sum of Rs 14,000. Why do you say that it is overpaid?—The sub-contracts were given at the rate of nine pies.

What were you receiving from the Railway Company at that time?—I believe 15 pies.

Do you mean to swear that it was not the fact that as long as you received 15 pies from the Railway Company, the sub-Agents received 13 pies?—If they were paid 13 pies shew me the entries.

I want to know whether you know it. It is so?—I do not know whether 13 pies were paid or not I do not find that from the books.

Do you find a single entry about in the books?—There is nothing but simply a lump sum.

Then why do you take upon yourself to say that the sub-agents were to get 9 pies only?—Two of the sub-contractors came to Bombay and I spoke to them about it, they said,—

I don't want to know what they said because it is not evidence, you may call them if you like. Is it the fact that the sub-Agents were not overpaid if they were to receive 13 pies out of the 15?—Yes, according to 13 pies they are not overpaid if you calculate at that rate.

They are properly paid?—Yes.

And the partnership got 15 pies from the Railway Company from the 9th November 1865 until the 15th August 1867?—I don't know that, the defendant did not tell me that.

You don't know that?—No.

Don't you see that you have been making your calculations upon the supposition not merely that the sub-Agents were to get 9 pies but that the Railway Company were to pay 15 pies?—I don't know, but I only learned it from the sub-Agents who came to Bombay.

And if you do not know, the sub-Agents would not know?—They know because they made an agreement.

Then in fact all these attacks of yours as to these supposed over-payments to sub-Agents are purely hypothetical?—Because the defendant does not shew me the book which contains the sub-Agent's signature.

You say that you disputed and said that the sub-Agents got too much, whilst you in fact do not know whether they got 13 pies or 9 pies?—I only came to know of it since the Agents came here.

You know nothing of your own knowledge about it?—No.

And you wish to surcharge us on the strength of that. I will ask you another question whether the sub-Agents never got more than 2 pies per maund as commission out of these sums?—I did not read, so how can I tell.

Did you not even know this, that since October 1865 when the Railway Company reduced the rate to 9 pies the carting sub-agents never got more than one pie out of it?—I am quite ignorant of the rate.

Then you cannot tell whether the sub-agents were overpaid or not?—As I don't know the rate, how can I tell you.

You object to the expenditure entry of Rs. 5,100, because there are no particulars?—Yes.

Are you not aware that according to your agreement with the defendant he had as full authority to make that expenditure as he pleased?

Mr. Ferguson—Up to a certain sum.

Mr. Latham—The earlier agreements have no limit whatever.

The Judge—No written agreement?

Mr. Latham—There were always written agreements. In one agreement signed by the plaintiff and defendant—"I am to draw cheques outlays at Bombay and at the different out places from the partnership account as I may see fit." The defendant is given full power to make expenditure.

Mr. Ferguson—It does not exonerate him from accounting.

The Judge—If the defendant is to make any expenditure he likes—he is not to give an account, but to do as he likes, the meaning is equivalent to saying "I am not to account." I am to be the sole master.

Mr. Ferguson—As to such outlays as have been made, it could scarcely be contended that the plaintiff had no right to demand to see that they were properly made.

Mr. Latham—You have no right to Vouchers. You see they were more in the relation of master and servant—nothing more nor less. "I have agreed to give you a share of four annas," the condition in respect thereof being you are duly to labour and I am duly to make all these outlays at Bombay and outstations as I may think fit. They were clearly in the position of master and servant.

The Judge—It is a peculiar partnership.

Mr. Latham—That of a master and servant. He had power to make the payments but he should account for them.

The Judge—He says no particulars are given of these sums. Mr. Latham—No.

The Judge—Your defence is that you are not bound to give them. That's simple enough.

Mr Latham—It is stated that particulars were given of almost all the items. But what I say is that we were not bound to give them. Considering the terms of that Agreement it is likely that anything would be kept as there could not afterwards be challenged, (to witness) that was the same with the second Agreement also, was not I?—In the second agreement it was specified that he might make expenditure up to Rs. 20,000.

I will just read the agreement of the 17th December 1868 of To Parsee Dinshaw Shapoorji Karani. Written by Parsee Byramjee Nasarvanji, Carting Agent.—To wit. "I took in my employ from the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, on the 19th day of October 1868, a Contract for the term of 3 years for bringing goods to the Grant Road Station and carrying (goods) away (thence) and I took on the same date another contract for the term of 2 years for bringing goods to be delivered from the Railway Station of Surat and Broach and Baroda. In both those Contracts I have agreed to give to you a share of four annas (rupees) according as I may see fit. As to such outlays as (I) may make you cannot ask me for an account. On this condition your share has been fixed. After deducting the outlays of all Mr. Latham—He was sub-Agent there, was not he?—descriptions any profit there may remain in the above mentioned contracts or by (the operation of) destiny (any loss there may arise we two sharers are duly to receive or to pay in proportion to our (respective) shares." &c.

The Judge—Then he cannot be asked to account for any item from one rupee up to Rs. 25,000?

Mr. Ferguson—That is as to the whole expenditure.

Mr. Latham—That is a question of construction. I think it relates to the outlays on any particular occasion. (to witness) According to that you could not ask the defendant for an account?—Up to Rs. 25,000. I could not ask the defendant for an account.

The Judge—There are only about Rs. 30,000, altogether here.

Mr. Latham—And they cover many years.

The Judge—There was no limit in the agreements for 1868.

Mr. Latham—There are no special words in them about accounting. There was no limit as to expenditure. In the Agreement of the 23rd March 1869 when the shares were changed, here are strong words used. "I have agreed to pay your share consisting of annas two. The condition thereof is as follows, In lieu of the said share of 2 annas, you are faithfully to labour in such a way as to be approved by me. "You have given me liberty to make outlays according as I may think proper. In respect of those outlays (which may be) made, you cannot in any way question me or raise objections. But you are duly to agree to and approve of all the outlays made by me. On such condition I have given you a share consisting of annas two."

The Judge—That is stronger than ever.

Mr. Latham—Then the Agreement of the 29th August 1870 is not so strong in that respect but the defendant is apparently otherwise compensated. He is given another privilege of drawing Rs 12,000 per year for himself before the profits are divided—(to witness) Then you acknowledge that under the Agreement of 1863-69, you had no right whatever to ask for an Account?—Up to Rs 25,000.

In the agreement of the 22nd March there is nothing whatever said about Rs 25,000, is there?—I should like to see it.

I won't press that question, although I thought he would have been able to answer the question, as the agreement speaks for itself.

The Judge—What is this item of Rs 12,300, in the cash book for 1870? That is the sum I suppose which the defendant has taken away under the agreement of the 29th August 1870.

Mr. Latham—Those two sums which have been referred to.

The Judge—You may pass over the others.

Mr Latham.—Are you aware that under the Agreement of 1870, the defendant had a right to draw Rs 12,000?—Yes, but there is another sum of Rs 7,000.

The Judge—Go on one at a time.

Mr. Latham—That sum of Rs 12,000 was what the defendant had a right to draw.—Yes.

Before anything was divided between you?—Yes.

Now look at the same cash book, page 229, under date the 6th October 1871. Do you see that item consisting of two sums the first of which is Rs 12,000

brought back fir… more men. Mr. … Lane, Gnaw… supplied the… unfortunate … ed with this m… the gentlemen conce… We have already sug… should be made of the co… and are glad to hear that … taken with that object. It … sary to add that the services o… are also deserving of some kind o… lodgment, and we trust that the … be brought under the notice of the Humane Societies at home, who, we are confident, will not fail to show their appreciation of such gallant conduct.

The British ship Onward reports: left Hongkong Saturday 19th Sept. at 3 p.m. At 6 p.m. got a gale of wind from E. N. E. with constant rain which lasted until on Monday night, wind hauled into N. N. W. with fine weather. Tuesday, blowing very hard and every appearance of bad weather, secured all the sails with double gaskets; at 1 p.m. took in lower topsails blowing very heavy with a very high sea from Eastward. At 4 p.m. the wind hauled into the W.N.W. with terrific squalls, Bar. 29.15. At 5 30 the centre of the storm passed the ship; Bar. 28.80. Lost the the starboard quarter's boat, and in the height of the typhoon, at 5 p.m. the fore top-gallant sail blew adrift and in one minute there were only the ropes left. Lost some of the bulwarks and got the ship severely strained. At daylight, wind moderated, set the topsails, &c. wind S.S.E.; from thence until 28th Sept. had moderate weather, wind N. E. to East. At 2 p m. stowed all sails, but the lower fore and main topsails had been lost. At noon in 22·09 N. long 122·09 E. at 9 p.m in all sail and got everything secured for a heavy blow, wind N. E., Bar. 29·80. Midnight the Bar. commenced to fall, wind coming away in heavy gusts with constant rain. 4 a.m Bar. 29·30, gale increasing in violence, ship labouring and straining very much, the decks, flooded with water. At 8 a m Bar 28·60 It was now something terrific, the ship lying right down with her starboard rail under water and the sea making a clean breach over her At 9 30 a m Bar 28·30 agreed to cut away the mainmast to save the ship. It brought down the mizen top-mast with it; at 10 a m the fore top-gallant mast came down taking the top-mast head with it. Cut and cleared away the wreck as soon as possible: more calm Bar 28·14. I never saw such a scene as then, the sea tumbling on board in every direction, the heaviest coming from the S. E. the howling of the storm just passed, and the screaming of birds, falling down on deck more dead than alive. At 1 p. m the other half of the storm came on with redoubled fury. It is utterly impossible for me to describe it. All we could do was to lie flat down on deck and hold on; at 4 p m. it began to moderate, the Barometer 28.40. At 8 p. m. moderating fast, the Barometer 29·15. Midnight, Bar. 29·50. At 3. the fore top-sail yard came down, the standard going through the deck. Daylight of the 30th September all hands cleaning away the wreck and pumping the ship. Noon of 1st October was able to set foresail and cross jack. On Saturday sighted a barque with all three top masts gone. Sunday, wind hauled into the N. E. with fine weather. Made all possible sail for Hongkong, since which had light N. E. winds and fine weather.

The Chinese officials at Shanghai gave forth on 29th September, that the negotiations between the Chinese Government and the Japanese Ambassador had resulted in the settlement of the leading questions at issue, leaving details only to be arranged, and that there would be no war. The news is stated to have come to the Viceroy at Nankin. It appears to have become known in Japan, and private telegrams indicate that an impetus has been given to trade by the restoration of confidence in commercial circles. The report has all probability in favour of its truth, but we should like to have it confirmed from Peking, before giving it full weight. Nothing has yet transpired publicly from there, regarding the progress or result of the negotiations. We have dates, by this day's steamer, to the 1st instant. The Glengyle passed Woosung on Saturday, with troops from Chinkiang for Formosa. She is reported to have taken 2,600 while a Chinese gunboat embarked an additional 400. The Yungching and Leeyuen have taken their departure for Chinkiang, to embark the remaining portion of the 10,000 men forming the Formosa contingent from that quarter. Troops are also being poured into Formosa from Canton, Foochow and Chinchew by coasting steamers and native transports, the same number being sent from each of those points as from Chinkiang. The force supposed to be nightly maintained in Formosa being 10,000 men, a large army will soon several thousand… be collected which … sit idly "eating its head Chinese will tire of seeing a handful of Japanese who off," instead of expelling the… are told by a recent occupy the island. The latter, we … immigration of arrival from Formosa, regard the… and remark Chinese troops with great complacency, … ich China that if there is to be fighting, the point at w… differ has massed her forces will probably be found … ar. from that which Japan will select. For the seat of … There is not much to fight for in Formosa, and the coast is weakened by the deportation of troops from the mainland.—*North China Herald.*

THE WAR IN ACHEEN.

(*Penang Gazette*, 6TH OCTOBER.)

We have received some rather important intelligence from Acheen, which confirms what we have already stated concerning the tactics of the present Commander-in-chief. On the 23th ultimo the Dutch troops took no less than eight stockades situated in the hostile Campongs, Lankruk and Lampulu. They likewise captured eleven pieces of cannon, their loss actually amounting to merely two slightly wounded. The success has placed in the hands of the Dutch a strategical position of great importance, and we only hope we may soon hear of additional attacks of a similar nature. It is only by a quick succession of decisive victories, that the Dutch may hope to bring the Achinese to terms, and we certainly believe that the longer the struggle lasts, the more difficulty does the task become, especially now the blockade of most of the Achinese ports has been raised.

Several dependent states have lately acknowledged Netherlands supremacy, the following being a recapitulation of all the places that have accepted the Dutch flag and which are consequently opened for trade.

On the West Coast:—All the small states from Trumon to Weylah including Tampat Tuan, Analaboo, Labuan Hadjee and Mukkie; likewise the ports Patty and Kluang.

On the North Coast:—Segeang, Actieboo Pasaman, Telokesmoi and Endjung.

On the East Coast:—Edi Busar, Padawa Ketjil, Padawa Busar, Passi, Kertie, Perlak, Tamiang, Sungby Ijoe and Sungby Riah,

As far as our geographical knowledge of Acheen extends, we believe that we are correct in stating the West Coast of Acheen is now under the Dutch flag, with the exception of the territory between Wylah and Patty and from Patty to Kluang; Rigee being the only port of importance which has not yet submitted.

On the North Coast Pedir, Merhoe and Samalang are the only important states that have not yet acknowledged the supremacy, and on the East Coast Simpang Oolim still refuses to come to terms. Respecting Julok we are informed that negotiations are still pending.

We join our wishes to those of the mercantile community of the place, and trust that during the approaching favourable season (North East monsoon) the Dutch may be enabled either by negociations or by force of arms, to bring the war to an end, and to sustain peace and order in the Kingdom of Acheen.

The following is from the *Indier* of the 7th October:—

At Acheen, our troops are working no less with the spade, than with the sword. General Van Swieten had fortified the northern and eastern faces of the Kraton, and appeared to be of opinion that the numerous and other natural obstructions were sufficient for the other faces, which is quite in accordance with his optimistic expectations of the speedy submission of the country. The enemy continue, in the meantime, to carry on the war with the same obstinacy, and not only make occasional attacks upon our posts, but continually fire upon the eastern and southern fronts of the Kraton, so that people are not safe inside the latter. Colonel Pel has, hence, caused fresh batteries to be constructed, and the troops have had to clear the ground over which the enemy could approach us unperceived. The latter dispute the country with us, foot by foot: the great labour attending the throwing up of fortifications, and also the clearing of land mostly marshy, cannot have a favourable effect on the state of health. On the 29th September, the following intelligence was received, according to the *Javasche Courant*.

Nothing of importance happened. Enemy dispute the clearing of land on S and E faces. Ground will soon be fully cleared. Clearing cost us 27 wounded, including an officer. 18th September, night attack on Lamara beaten off by us. Banda and Pontianak with Controleur Plugers, left for West Coast. Sanitary condition, unchanged. Five cases of Cholera, four of which were fatal.

The *Joyeuse Courant* published the following.

'Fortification of Langkruk taken and occupied on 28th September. Only two rank and file slightly wounded. Enemy surprised and fled State of health unchanged.

From a further telegram from the Commanding Officer bearing the same date, the following is taken:—

28th September. Under Colonel Wiegand, 8 forts taken and 11 cannon captured in Langkruk and Lampulu; enemy had 4 killed and one wounded; we had two slightly wounded Two positions in Langkruk, and one in Lamara, occupied; by th… the key to the 3 Mukims is in our possession. 29th Detachment at Lampulu, withdrawn. 1st October; during past week, 12 cholera cases, of whom I recovered and 9 died; whilst clearing ground we had 6 wounded.

The extension of our line of operations, which consists now of 24 fortified points, and disease make continual reinforcement, and reliefs necessary for the expeditionary corps. Let no illusions be formed on the subject. The war is not yet ended. Should the puasa month induce the enemy who are apparently actively on the move, to take some rest, it is to be expected that if we do not make use of this opportunity to inflict vigorous blows upon them, the game will, afterwards, begin again as before.

In the Batavia *Handelsblad* of the 3rd October appears the following extract from a Padang paper:—

We are informed that great insecurity prevails in ports situated on, or about the West coast of Acheen. If the crews do not keep a good watch, there is danger lest the inhabitants of the friendly petty states that hoisted our flag, make themselves masters of N. I. vessels anchoring at these ports. We learn that hence the blockade has been proclaimed anew for the West coast. We heartily hope that this latter report may be true. To the things which will certainly make the Acheen war of long duration, belongs, in the first place, the freedom allowed to trade on the Achinese coasts. If we are to believe combatants who have here from Acheen, the projectiles which fall within our lines, and the whole method of warfare followed by the enemy, furnish proof that new and better arms, projectiles, and gunpowder are imported into Acheen.

To which may be added, escaped convicts from the Nicobars, and from the Andamans via the Nicobars. Acheen is not unknown amongst the said convicts as a point of refuge, where they are welcomed and employed forthwith.

After a course of such books, Mr. Disraeli's genuine love of talent is refreshing. He dwells fondly upon the effervescence of genius which drives men to kick over the traces of respectability and strike out short cuts to fame. If at bottom his heroes are rather eccentric than original, they have at least a righteous hatred for all bores and Philistines, and despise orthodoxy, political economy, and sound information generally. They can provide you with new theories of politics and history as easily as Mercutio could pour out a string of similes; and we have scarcely the heart to ask whether this vivacious ebullition implies the process of fermentation by which a powerful mind clears its crude ideas, or only an imitation of the process by the cleverness which apes true genius. Intellect, as it becomes sobered by middle age and by scholastic training, is no longer so charming. When its guesses ossify into fixed opinions, and its arrogance takes the airs of scientific dogmatism, it is always a tiresome and may be a dangerous quality. Some indication of what Mr. Disraeli means by intellect may be found in the preface to Lothair. Speaking of the conflict between science and the old religions, he says that it is a most flagrant fallacy to suppose that modern ages have a monopoly of scientific discovery. The greatest discoveries are not those of modern ages. "No one for a moment can pretend that printing is so great a discovery as writing, or algebra, or language. What are the most brilliant of our chemical discoveries compared with the invention of fire and the alphabet?" Hipparchus ranks with the Keplers and Newtons; and Copernicus was but the champion of Pythagoras. To say nothing of the characteristic assumption that somebody "discovered" language and fire in the same sense as modern chemists discovered spectrum analysis, the argument is substantially that, because Hipparchus was as great a genius as Newton, the views of the ancients upon religious or historical questions deserve just as much respect as those of the moderns. In other words, the accumulated knowledge of ages has taught us nothing. "What is conventionally called progress" is merely a polite name for change; and one clever man's guess is as good as another, whatever the period at which he lived. This theory is the corrolative of Sidonia's assertion, that experience is useless to the man of genius. The experience of the race is just as valueless. Modern criticism is nothing but an intellectual revolt of the Teutonic races against the Semitic revelation, as the French revolution was a political revolt of the Celtic races. The disturbance will pass away; and we shall find that Abraham and Moses knew more about the universe than Hegel or Comte. The prophets of the sacred race were divinely endowed with an esoteric knowledge concealed from the vulgar behind mystic symbols and ceremonies. If the old oracles are dumb, some gleams of the same power still remain, and in the language of mere mortals are called genius. We find it in perfection only amongst the Semites, whose finer organization, indicated by their musical supremacy, enables them to catch the still, small voice inaudible to our grosser ears. The Aryans, indeed, have some touches of a cognate power, but it is dulled by a more sensuous temperament. They can enter the court of the Gentiles; but their moral vesture is too muddy for admission into the holy of holies. If even Goethe, with all his glimpses of truth, in their brilliant, still unocrrupted by wordly politics, can induce some Sidonia partly to draw aside the veil, what must have lain heavy upon his soul. How many Taddpoles, one would like to know, still haunt the Carlton Club, or throng the ministerial benches, and how many Tadpoles have forced their way into the cabinet? That is one of the state secrets which will hardly be divulged by the only competent observer. But at any rate it is sad that the critic who applied the lash so skilfully should have been so unequally yoked with the objects of his contempts. Mr. Disraeli's talents for entertaining fiction may not indeed have been altogether wasted in his official career; but be at least may pardon admirers of his writing who regret that he should have squandered powers of imagination capable of true creative work upon that alternation of truckling and blustering which is called governing the country.

The qualities which are of rather equivocal value in a minister of state may be admirable in the domain of literature. It is hardly desirable that the followers of a political leader should be hunted by an ever-recurring doubt as to whether his philosophical utterances express deep convictions or the contemporary combinations of a fertile fancy; and he uncertain whether he is really putting their clumsy thoughts into clearer phrases, or foisting showy nonsense upon them for his own purposes, or simply laughing at them in his sleeve. But, in a purely literary sense, this ambiguous hovering between two meanings, this oscillation between the ironical and the serious, is always amusing, and sometimes delightful. Some simple-minded people are revolted, even in literature, by the ironical method; and tell the humorist, with an air of moral disapproval, that they never know whether he is in jest or in earnest. To such matter-of-fact persons Mr. Disraeli's novels must be a standing offence; for it is his most characteristic peculiarity that the passage from one phase to the other is imperceptible. He has moments of obvious seriousness; at frequent intervals, comes a flash of downright sarcasm, as unmistakable in its meaning as the cut of a whip across your face; and elsewhere we have passages which aim unmistakably, and sometimes with unmistakable success, at rhetorical excellence. But, between the two, there is a wide field where we may linger or pass as we please. The philosophical body may imply a belief, or be a mere bit of conventional filling. … perhaps a parody of his friends or himself. … sages may be intentionally over-colou… represent his most sincere taste. H… genuine or a biting mockery. His … kept precisely at such a pitch that it … argue that a satirist must have … absurd, or to argue only that he wou… absurdity in anybody else. The … feels himself in a position analogo… suitors in the *Merchant of Venice*, … grievously, whatever alternative he … pronounces a passage to be pure gold … to be merely the mask of a bitter … declare it to be ingenious burlesque … in the most serious earnest; or may t… strained bombast, and find that it w… be anything else. It is wiser to admi… author was not very clear himself, o… that ambiguous attitude which mig… according to the taste of his readers … ment of events. A man who deals … ances acquires instinctively a mode … may shift its colour with every chan… texture of Mr. Disraeli's writings … shot with irony and serious sentim… may predominate by turns. It is imp… that the weaver of so cunning a … have intended the effects which h… frequently, too, they must be the of… partly unconscious results of a p… temperament. Delighting in blending … the judicious is the characteristic of or m… Mr. Disraeli's not exactly a humc… for which the rough nomenclature … provided a distinctive name. His … sufficiently tender, nor his laughter … The quality which results is hor… not identical with, genuine humou… must substitute a sneer, and the … into combination with the satire is some… lied to poetical unction than to jolly … Disraelian irony thus compounded is hitherto a unique product of intellectual chemistry.

Most of Mr. Disraeli's novels are intended to set forth what, for want of a better name, must be called a religious or political creed. To grasp its precise meaning, or to determine the exact amount of earnestness with which it is set forth, is of course hopeless. Its essence is to be mysterious, and half the preacher's delight is in tantalising his disciples. At moments he cannot quite suppress the amusement with which he mocks their hopeless bewilderment. When Coningsby is on the point of irretrievably committing himself by a speech of one of the initiated, "denouncing the Venetian constitution, to the amazement of several thousand persons, apparently not a little terrified by this unknown danger, now first introduced to their notice." What a sentence is suddenly to reveal to good and easy citizens that what they took for wholesome food is a deadly poison, and to watch their hopeless incapacity to understand whether you are really announcing a truth or launching an epigram?

Mr. Disraeli, indeed, has certain fixed beliefs which underlie and which, indeed, explain the superficial versatility of his teaching. Amongst the various doctrines with which he plays more or less seriously, two at least are deeply rooted in his mind. He holds with Burke that a high and very honourable a belief in the marvellous endowments of his race, and connected with this belief is an almost romantic admiration for every manifestation of intellectual power. Vivian Grey, in a bit of characteristic bombast, describes himself as "one who has worshipped the empire of the intellect," and his career is simply an attempt to act on the principle that the world belongs of right to the cleverest. Of Sidonia, after every superlative in the language has been lavished upon his marvellous acquirements, we are told that "the only human quality that interested him was intellect." Intellect is equally, if not quite as exclusively, interesting to the creator of Sidonia. He admires it in all its forms—in a Jesuit or a leader of the International, in a charlatan or a statesman, or perhaps even more in one who combines the two characters; but the most interesting of all studies for Mr. Disraeli, if one may judge from his books, is a precocious youth, whose delight in the sudden consciousness of great abilities has not yet been dashed by experience. In some other writers we may learn the age of the author by the age of his hero. A novelist who adopts the common practice of painting from himself naturally finds out the merits of middle age in his later works. But in every one of Mr. Disraeli's works, from Vivian Grey to Lothair, the central figure is a youth, who is frequently a statesman at school, and astonishes the world before he has reached his majority. The change in the author's position is, indeed, equally marked in a different way. The youthful heroes of Mr. Disraeli's early novels are creative; in his later they become chiefly receptive. Vivian Grey and Contarini Fleming show their genius by insubordination; Coningsby and Tancred learn wisdom by sitting at the feet of Sidonia; and Lothair reduces himself so completely to a mere "passive bucket" to be pumped into by every variety of teacher, that he is unpleasantly like a fool. Mr. Disraeli still loves ingenuous youth; but he has gained quite a new perception of the value of docility. Here and there, of course, there is a gentle gible at juvenile vanity. "My opinions are already formed on every subject," says Lothair; "that is, on every subject of importance; and, what is more, they will never change." But such vanity has nothing offensive. The audacity with which a lad of twenty solves all the problems of the universe excites in Mr. Disraeli, genuine and really generous sympathy. Sidonia converts the sentiments into a theory. Experience, he says, is less than nothing to a creative mind. "Almost everything that is great has been done by youth." The greatest captains, the greatest poets, artists, statesmen, and religious reformers of the world have done their best work by middle life. All theories upon all subjects can be proved from history; and the great Sidonia is not to be pinned down by too illiberal an interpretation. But at least he is expressing Mr. Disraeli's admiration for intellect which has the fervour, rapidity, and reckless audacity of youth, which trusts its intuitions instead of its calculations, and takes its crudest guesses for flashes of inspiration. The exuberant buoyancy of his youthful heroes gives a certain contagious charm to Mr. Disraeli's pages, which is attractive even when verging upon extravagance. Our popular novelists have learned to associate high spirits with muscularity; their youthful heroes are either athletes destined to put on flesh in later days, or premature prigs with serious convictions and a tendency to sermons and blue-books.

Patriot King is really to some extent an anticipation of Mr. Disraeli's peculiar democratic Toryism. But the chief merit of Shelburne would seem to be that the qualities which earned for him the nickname of Malagrida made him convenient as a hypothetic depository of some esoteric scheme of politics. For the purposes of fiction, at any rate, we may believe that English politics are a riddle of which only these men have guessed the true solution since the "financial" revolution of 1688. Pitt was only sound so far as he was the pupil of Shelburne; but Bolingbroke, Shelburne, and Mr. Disreali possessed the true key, and fully understood for example that Charles I. was the "holocaust of direct taxation." But frankly to expound this theory would be to destroy its charm, and to cast pearls before political economists. And, therefore, its existence is dimly adumbrated rather than its meanings revealed; and we have hints that there are wheels within wheels, and that in the lowest deep of mystery there is a yet deeper mystery. Coningsby and his associates, the brilliant Buckhurst and the rich Catholic country gentleman, Eustace Lyle, are but unripe neophytes, feeling after the true doctrine, but not yet fully initiated. The superlative Sidonia, the man who by thirty has exhausted all the sources of human knowledge, become master of the learning of every nation, of all tongues, dead or living, and of every literature, western and oriental; who has pursued all the speculations of science to their last term; who has lived in all orders of society, and observed man in every phase of civilization; who has a penetrative intellect which enables him to follow as by intuition the most profound of all questions, and a power of communicating with precision the most abstruse ideas; whose wealth would make the Duke of Christo seem a pauper; who is so far above his race that woman seems to him a toy, and man a machine,—this thrice miraculous Sidonia, who can yet stoop from his elevation to win a steeplechase from the Gentiles, or return their hospitality by an exquisite dinner, is the fitting depository of the precious secret. No one can ever accuse Mr. Disraeli of a want of audacity. He does not, like weaker men, shrink from introducing men of genius because he is afraid that he will not be able to make them talk in character; and when, in Venetia, he introduces Byron and Shelley, he is kind enough to write poetry for them, which produces as great an effect as the original.

And now having a true prophet, having surrounded him with a band of disciples, so that the transmitted rays of wisdom may be bearable to our mortal eyes, we expect some result worthy of this startling machinery. Let the closed casket open, and the magic light stream forth to dazzle the gazing world. We know, alas! too well that our expectation cannot be satisfied. There is not any secret doctrine in politics. Bolingbroke may have been a very clever man, but he could not see through a stone wall. The whole hypothesis is too extravagant to admit of any downright prosaic interpretation. But something might surely be done for the imagination, if not for the reason. Some mystic formula might be pronounced which might pass sufficiently well for an oracle so long as we are in the charmed world of fiction. Let Sidonia only repeat some magniloquent gnome from Greek, or Hebrew, or Gentile philosophers, give us a scrap of Hegel or of the Talmud, and we will willingly take it to be the real thing for imaginative purposes, as we allow ourselves to believe that some theatrical goblet really contains a fluid of magical efficacy. Unluckily, however, and the unwelcome illustrates the inconvenience of combining politics with fiction, Mr. Disraeli had something to say, and still more unluckily that something was a mere nothing. It was the creed of Young England; and even greater imaginative power might have failed in the effort to instil even temporary vitality into that flimsy collection of sham fabrics. A more sentimental list might possibly have introduced it in such a way as to impress us at least with his own sincerity. But how is such doctrine to be uttered by lips which are, at the same time, pouring out the shrewdest of sarcasms against politicians who, if more pachydermatous, were at least more manly? In a newfangled church, amidst incense and genuflexions and ecclesiastical millinery, one may listen patiently to a ritualist sermon; but no mortal skill could make ritualism sound plausible in regions to which the outer air of common sense is fairly admitted. The only mode of escape is by slurring over the doctrine, or by proclaiming it with an air of burlesque. Mr. Disraeli keeps most dexterously in the region of the ambiguous. He does at least produce his political wares with a certain *aplomb*; but a doubtful smile about his lips encourages some of the spectators to fancy that he estimates their value pretty accurately. His last book of Coningsby opens with a Christmas dinner worthy of an illustrated London Journal. We have buttery-hatches, and beef, and ale, and red cloaks, and a lord of misrule, and a hobby-horse, and a boar's head with a canticle

"Caput apri defero,
Reddens laudes domino,"

sung the noble ladies, and we are left to wonder whether Mr. Disraeli blushed or sneered as he wrote. Certainly we find it hard to recognise the minister who proposes to put down ritualism by an Act of Parliament. He does his very best to be serious, and anticipates ridicules by a passing blow at the utilitarians; but we have a shrewd suspicion that the blow is mere swagger, to keep up his courage, or perhaps a covert hint that though he can at times fool his friends, he is not a man to be trifled with by his enemies. What, we must ask, would Sidonia say to this dreariest of all dreams? When Coningsby meets Sidonia in the forest, he expresses a wish to see Athens, the mysterious stranger replies, "The age of ruins is past; have you been to Manchester?" It would, indeed, be absurd to argue that Mr. Disraeli does not see the weak side of Manchesterdom. After dilating, in Tancred, upon the fertility of Damascus, he observes, "As yet the display of progress have not been able exactly to reach Damascus; but it is said that they have great faith in the future of Birkenhead." Perhaps the true secret is that the Semitic race, the unchangeable depositaries of eternal principles, look with indifference upon the mushroom growths of Aryan civilisation, whether an Athens or a Birkenhead be the product, but admit that living has so far an advantage over the dead. To the moral of Coningsby may be impracticable, and at any rate irrelevant. The way to enjoy it is to look at the world through the eyes of Sidonia. The world—at least, the Gentile world—is a farce. Ninety-nine men out of a hundred are fools. Some are prosy and reasoning fools, and make excellent butts for stinging sarcasms; others are flighty and imaginative fools, and can best be ridiculed by burlesquing their folly. As for the hundredth man—the youthful Coningsby or Tancred—his enthusiasm is refreshing, and his talent undeniable; let us watch his game, applaud his talents, and always remember that great talent is almost as necessary for consummate folly as for consummate success. Adopting such maxims, we can enjoy Coningsby throughout; for we need not care whether we are laughing at the author or with him. We may heartily enjoy his admirable flashes of wit, and, when he takes a serious tone, may oscillate agreeably between the beliefs that he is in solemn earnest, or in his bitterest humour; only we must not quite forget that the farce has a touch in it of tragedy, and that there is a mystery somewhere. Satire, pure and simple, becomes wearisome. If a latent sense of humour is necessary to prevent a serious man from becoming a bore, it is still more true that some serious creed, however misty and indefinite, is required to raise the mere mocker into a genuine artist. That is the use of Sidonia. He is ostensibly but a subordinate figure, and yet if we struck him out, the whole composition would be thrown out of harmony. Looking through his eyes, we can laugh, but we laugh with that sense of dignity which arises out of the consciousness of a secret wisdom, shadowy and indefinite though it be, which is never apt to sound like nonsense if cramped by a definite utterance, but yet casting over the whole picture a kind of magical colouring, which may be more trickery, or may be a genuine illumination, but which, whilst we are not too exacting, brings out pleasant and perplexing effects. The lights and shadows fluctuate, and solid forms melt provokingly into mist; but we must learn to enjoy the uncertain twilight which prevails on the border-land between romance and reality, if we would enjoy the ambiguities and the ironies and the mysteries of Coningsby.

(*To be continued.*)

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